LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Regd. No. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 115 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Spanish Insurgents Suffer Big Reverse

Fazlul Huq's Complacency

Jute Strike Situation Not As Bad As Some People Think!

CALCUTTA, May 16.

"I hope I would be able to remove any causes of friction between the employers and the employees and also the bitterness which always seeks to persist after a strike of this magnitude", said the Hon. Mr. A. K. Faziul Huq, Premier of Bengal, who has come down to Calcutta from Darjeeling with a view to investigating how far any real grievances exist with regard to the final settlement of the questions arising out of the recent jute mill strike.

The Premier further thought that the situation was not as bad as some people were disposed to think. In case any action by Government was necessary, the Premier proposed to ask the Labour Minister to come to Calcutta as he did not wish to take any action without consulting the Minister-in-charge.

In this connection it will be recalled that Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, and leader of the Strike Committee, had recently made a Press statement alleging victimisation of workers by authorities of several mills who, it is stated, turned out as many as 300 workers when they came to rejoin duties after the settlement of the strike.—United Press.

KING AND QUEEN FOR WINDSOR

LONDON, May 16.

The royal car conveying the King and Queen with their daughters to Windsor for the Whitsun holiday after their recent strenuous duties had the greatest difficulty in progressing along the route in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace in consequence of the crowds' enthusiasm.

Crowds lined the road the whole day from the palace to windsor.

RUSH OF SIGHTSEERS.

The first opportunity to view the Abbey in its Coronation guise led to an astonishing rush of sightseers. 3,700 people, including a large number of overseas' visitors paid half a sovereign each between 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. for admission. The gold Communion plate was on the altar and in the "annexe" was an exact replica of the Regalia with the actual bible on which the King took the oath.—Reuter.

GERMAN IMPORT TRADE JUMPS UP

BERLIN, May 15.

German imports of rubber, oilseed and other products from British Malaya have almost doubled and imports of oilseeds and other products from India have increased by 25 per cent. in the first quarter of the year compared with the corresponding period of last year. According to the survey of Germany's Foreign Trade published to-day.

The country's total imports were 87.238 thousands sterling an increase of three point seven per cent. over the first quarter of 1936 exports, 1,02,640 thousand sterling an increase of thirteen point one per cent.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

A REBEL CLAIM

PARIS, May 16

In the recent fighting in the Toledo region, the insurgents claim to have inflicted 10,000 casualties on the Government forces.—Reuter.

Basques Recapture Key To Bilbao

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF REBEL POSTS

Large Italian Concentrations Defeated With Huge Losses

BILBAO, May 16.

After a well executed manoeuvre the Basque's claim to have recaptured Hill No. 566 on mount Vizagargui, described as the key position in the battle for Bilbao. The position of the insurgents holding other posts on the ridge has thus become increasingly precarious.

In the northern sector the Basques also claim to have defeated with heavy losses large concentrations of insurgents mainly composed of Italian Troops and combined German and Italian technicians.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMBASSY CHAMBERS DAMAGED

VALENCIA, May 16.

Thirty persons were killed and 150 injured as a result of airraid of Valencia by five insurgent 'planes yesterday evening.

Two rooms of the British Embassy were badly damaged and several occupants were slightly injured.

RAID BY GOVT. 'PLANES

A cable from Rabat says:—

Fifteen persons were killed and hundred injured as a result of an airraid in Saragossa by Government 'planes, according to the insurgent wireless.—Reuter.

AS HOSPITALSHIP ENTERS HARBOUR

GIBRALTAR: May 16.

All British warships in the harbour, also the military barracks and other official buildings flew their flags at halfmast as the hospital-ship "Maine" entered the harbour with the 14 injured from the "Hunter" explosion.—Reuter.

DISCOVERED MINE TO BE TOWED ASHORE

VALENCIA, May 16.

A Ministry of Marine communique states:—

It is reported from America a coastguard ship minesweeping yesterday morning that at the zone indicated by the Commander of "Jaime Primero" discovered a mine with electric explosive system. Shots were fired at the mine from which yellow liquid, assumed to be sulphuric acid emerged.

The Spanish naval officers and two delegates from the British Consulate watched the operations. The mine will be towed ashore. The position where it is discovered gives reason to believe that it is identical with that which caused explosion to the "Hunter."—Reuter.

How Explosion Occurred

GIBRALTAR: May 16.

On the arrival of the "Hunter", four very seriously injured persons were rushed to the military hospital and ten less badly hurt.

Naval Rating from the "Hunter" interviewed by Reuter said: "The explosion occurred at about 2-30 p.m. a few miles from Almeria. The Captain ordered boats to be lowered as the ship immediately began to sink forward. All feared she was sinking quickly. Several Spanish steamtugs and trawlers rushed to assist.

Other ratings from the "Hunter" said the explosion occurred on the starboard side. The impact caused boiler explosion trapping five ratings.

Despite great shock there was no panic.—Reuter.

Coronation Material For Spanish Refugees

LONDON, May 16.

Nearly three-quarters of a mile of London's Westend Coronation decorations will shortly be used as blankets for 2,000 Spanish children expected to arrive in Britain from Bilbao this week.

The Bond Street Coronation Committee has promised to give bunting for the use of Basque children.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Displayed Great Political Genius

NEW CONSTITUTION IS NOT WORTH THE PAPER ON WHICH IT IS WRITTEN, SAYS LABOUR M. P.

BARODA, (By Mail).

Mr. T. J. Mardy Jones, M. P. (Labour), who is on tour in India, visited more than a dozen villages near Baroda to study rural conditions. At a public meeting arranged by the Praja Mandal of Baroda, at the Jubilee Gardens last evening Mr. Mardy Jones speaking for over two hours traced the growth of the British Parliament from its very inception and showed how the Commons held real power.

He deplored that women were deeply ignored in India and emphasised that India will never be free if women were ignored.

The new constitution he continued, had many shortcomings and that the Congress and Gandhiji had displayed great political genius by interpreting that constitution correctly. He expressed the opinion that it was not worth the paper on which it was written unless rightly used.

MAKE NEW HISTORY

He deplored that the great mass of India was ignorant. The Hindus and Muslims forget that they are Indians first and last and the only civic sense they should cultivate, he stressed is liberty. He exhorted them to stand up against injustice. He emphasised the need for education and literacy and criticised the Government for its negligence in that respect. Now it is for the Congress to-day, he said, to control the situation on democratic lines and win for India its rightful place. He asserted that India was entitled to be free.

In conclusion he said that India should not live on past laurels and should achieve Swaraj and make new history.—A. P.

Br. SOCIALIST LEAGUE DECIDES TO DISSOLVE

LONDON, May 16.

The Socialist League, of which Sir Stafford Cripps is leader, and whose main programme has been to achieve a Popular Front in Britain, has decided to dissolve.

Its annual conference decided to terminate all membership from May 31, but to make another appeal to the Labour Party to rescind its decision disaffiliating the league.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR TO VISIT MALAYA'S HEALTH STATION

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who is now in Burma is expected to leave Rangoon on May 20 for Penang.

According to present plans Pandit Nehru will spend about a week in Malaya, possibly at Cameron Highlands, Malaya's health station situated in the hills some 250 miles from Singapore.—Reuter.

TEST TRIAL TEAMS

LONDON, May 16.

The following are the Test Trial Teams in the match commencing at Lords on May 22:

North

Wyatt (Warwickshire) Captain; Maxwell (Nottinghamshire); Leyland (Yorkshire); Verity (Yorkshire); Hutton (Yorkshire); Paynter (Lancashire); Voce (Nottinghamshire); Hardstaff (Nottinghamshire); Dollery (Warwickshire); Hollies (Warwickshire); and A. Pope (Derbyshire).

South

Robins (Middlesex) Captain; Farnes (Essex); Hammond (Gloucester); Barnett (Gloucester); Ames (Kent); Todd (Kent); Edrich (Norfolk); Denis Compton (Middlesex), Gimblett (Somerset); Gover (Surrey); and James Langridge (Sussex).—Reuter.

"Divine Wind" For Karachi

BASRA, May 16.

"Divine Wind" left for Karachi at 6-40 (B.S.T.)—Reuter.

CASTE HINDUS RETALIATE?

Sequel To Harijan Demand For Use Of Well

NASIK, (By Mail).

It is understood that Harijans threatened Satyagraha at one of the two public wells monopolised by caste Hindu villagers of Ambegunj in Dindori Taluka, when the latter persisted in preventing the Harijans from drawing water from the well. The situation was tactfully handled by the Mamlatdar and he warned the villagers of the consequences if they persisted in preventing the Harijans from drawing water from the well.

As a sequel to the Harijans' claim being upheld, the caste Hindu villagers, it is alleged have retaliated by polluting the well water with human refuse and filthy materials thus made the water useless.

This necessitated the Harijans to go a long distance to fetch water for their daily use.

It is understood that the Harijan elders have lodged a complaint with the police against some caste villagers.—A.P.

No International Code For Indian Labour

Mody Rejects 40-Hour Week Proposal As Impossible Of Consideration

The International Labour Conference did not seem fully to appreciate that India should not be made to accept international prescriptions in regard to social welfare and Labour standards, observed Sir H. P. Mody, who left for Geneva to represent Indian employers there.

He referred to some of the important subjects that would be discussed at the forthcoming Conference with particular reference to the proposal for a 40-hour week. He expressed the opinion that it was impossible for India to consider it. In the textile industry, for some years at any rate, there was no question of reduction of the present hours of work.

According to Sir Homi the problem was not one of reduction of hours, but of costs.

BOMBAY, May 16.

Sir H. P. Mody, President of the Employers' Federation of India, left for Geneva on the 15th. He will represent Indian Employers at the next International Labour Conference, with Mr. G. L. Mehta as his Adviser.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir H. P. Mody stated that the Conference would deal with a number of questions of interest to India, of which the most important were the proposals for a reduction of hours in the Textile Industry to 40 per week, the planning of public works, and the raising of the minimum age of employment from 14 to 15 years. The Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, to which reference has been made recently in the Press, will also be before the Conference for discussion.

SEPARATE STANDARDS FOR INDIA.

Sir H. P. Mody said that Employers in India had reason to feel that the International Labour Conference did not seem fully to appreciate the special conditions prevalent in this country, which render it necessary that India should not be made to accept, wholesale, international prescriptions in regard to social welfare and labour standards. India is predominantly an agricultural country, seeking to improve its economic position through industrialisation. She has to face very keen competition from well-established industries in other countries. There is as yet no permanent or completely industrialised labour population, a large number of workers being still semi-agricultural.

HANDICAPS TO INDUSTRIES

Indian industries were struggling against a variety of other handicaps, and the attitude of the State towards them was one of languid interest. A further difficulty arose through the fact that the Indian States were not under any legal obligation to follow the same standards and conditions as those prevalent in British India.

With regard to the attitude of industrialists towards social legislation, Sir H. P. Mody said he had repeatedly made this clear in his presidential addresses to the Employers' Federation. Industrialists generally recognised that well considered schemes for the amelioration of the lot of labour must progressively receive their support; even those bred in the old school were beginning to realize what they owed to the vast body of wage-earners engaged in industry.

EXCESSIVE INTERVENTION

Sir H. P. Mody, however, had always deprecated excessive intervention on the part of the State in the domain of labour legislation; too often burdens had been imposed, which the industries concerned had been unable to bear in their present stage of development. He was equally strongly, however, an advocate of every measure, voluntarily undertaken, caluculated to improve the lot of the workers, and he claimed that the record of the last few years gave definite cause for satisfaction.

In this connection, it had to be noted that industrialists in this country were required not only to be entrepreneurs but also the financiers of their concerns. They had often to undertake certain social services, which more properly pertained to public authorities in other parts of the world, such as housing, education and medical relief.

"GO SLOW" POLICY

Although employers in India had not been always in favour of International Conventions, yet they had often agreed to legislation, which was in advance of what the Conventions had provided for this country. In some cases, such as the prohibition applying to women's work at night, Indian legislation was ahead of international usage. India, however, required a period of adjustment during which Labour would improve its efficiency, so as to justify the advance which had been made and to enable further improvements in social legislation.

Dealing with the proposal for a 40-hour week, Sir H. P. Mody was of opinion that it was impossible for India to consider this. The textile indusary was confronted with many difficulties and could not afford, for some years at any rate, to reduce the present hours of work, which had been fixed only very recently. The biggest problem was to reduce costs, and experience had shown that whatever increase in efficiency might take place as a result of shorter hours was more than offset by the inevitably higher costs of production.

ROLE OF PUBLIC WORKS

As regards the question of planning of public works, India had to deal with a situation in which they were the largest factor in employment. The State and local authorities owned all the civil works, such as roads, buildings and irrigation; they also owned practically the whole of the railway system and many enterprises such as Hydro-Electric works, mines and factories. Then there was large expnediture on ports and development schemes. Besides the volume of employment directly in the hands of Government, the expansion of public works benefitted in many ways private enterprises; and altogether it might be said that public works occupied a very important position with regard to employment in India.

Sir H. P. Mody, in conclusion, said that the work of the International Labour Office had been on the whole of enormous importance to the world; and while Indian conditions justified different standards in particular circumstances, India had demonstrated in a very practical manner its appreciation of the value of the work done at Geneva.—A. P.

Britons In Bengal Speak Out

No Use Trying To Bridge Gap Between Congress And Governors

CALCUTTA, May 16.

"We stand by the Act and by our pledge will do everything in our power to assist the Indian Ministers to discharge their responsibility of office for the advancement of the Provinces so long as they eschew dnscrimination and oppression, whether racial or communal. We are also determined to do all in our power to resist those who are determined to wreck the new Constitution and who seek independence outside the British Common wealth." These observations are contained in a letter to the "Statesman" on behalf of the British community in Bengal upon the subject of the political "impasse."

THREE ALTERNATIVES

The signatories ,who include Sir Henry Birkmyre, Mr. H. H. Burn Sir George Campbell, Sir Walter Craddock, Mr. T. S. Gladstone, Mr. T. Lamb, Mr. W. W. K. Dage, the Hon. Mr. J. Reid Kay and Mr. E. Studd, hold that in the circumstances there are three alternative courses of action open to the Governors of those provinces where the Congress Party has obtained the majority in the Legislatures, namely, Government with the advice and assistance of ministers drawn from other parties: dissolution of the Assemblies in order that another general election may be held and suspension of the Constitution in terms of Sec. 93 of the Act.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS

"We are of opinion that no useful purpose can be served by attempting to bridge the gap between Governors and the Party which is avowedly pledged to destroy the Act and sever the British connection and thereby achieve complete and isolated independence."

The letter concludes that "in view of the plainly-stated objectives of the Congress Party it appears to us to be nothing short of folly to advocate any course of action which bears even a semblance of willingness to restrict the exercise of powers vested in the Governors by the Act."—A. P.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POPE'S HEALTH

ROME, May 16.

The Pope's stay at Castel Gandolfo has not produced the improvement in his general health, which his medical advisers had hoped, states the Vatican Press Bureau. No symptoms have shown themselves, however, and there is no immediate danger.

The Pope assisted at a service this morning and received numerous audiences yesterday.—Reuter.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS

LONDON, May 16.

Five miners and a mining official were killed in two colliery accidents.

Two were killed and six injured in a boiler house explosion at the Pullbach colliery, Ystalyfera, Swansea valley.

In the other case three miners were killed at Littleton colliery near Cannock

They were overcome by gas.—Reuter.

King's Condolences To Lady Snowden

LONDON, May 15.

The King has telegraphed his and the Queen's condolences to Lady Snowden.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word, per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Hindu educated bridegroom well placed in life no caste restriction for a girl of sixteen years, beautiful and educated. Dowry about Rupees 1,000. Apply to Sanyasi and Co., 750, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn). (8309).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 6 ladies, Mere Demonstrators. Rs. 50-75 monthly. Apply personally immediately, Eustace Employment Bureau, Alice Building, 4th Floor, 339, Hornby Road. (8338)

Wanted a Professor of History and Economics from 21st June 1937. Pay Rs. 100—5—150. An M.A. in History A and C Groups necessary. Apply Box No. 5456, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a Cotton Mills in the Punjab, Weaving Master, Spinning Master, Dyeing Master, Engineer, Mistris and Jobbers. Apply Box No. 8335, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Highly qualified private tutor knowing Gujarati and Hindi for Mombasa, East Africa, to attend studies for the course of London Matric. Apply to Nanji Kalidas, Tribhovan Terrace, 2nd floor, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. (8304).

Wanted experienced Graduates, strong in English, Languages and Mathematics and one B.Sc. for a High School in North Gujarat, where living is cheap. B.T.'s or S.T.C.'s preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Headmaster's chance for one. Apply stating age, qualifications, pay, etc., to Box No. 5463, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: A Lecturer in Physics will probably be required for Baroda College from 21st June Applications are invited. The appointment will probably be for 1 year to fill a temporary vacancy but may be for less. Salary Rs. 120 p.m. Honours degree in Physics at B.Sc. essential. M.Sc. degree desirable. Apply not later than 10th June to Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (5461)

Wanted qualified Building Engineers for Quetta Reconstruction. State minimum pay acceptable. Krishan Lal Malhotra & Bros., Reconstruction Contractors. (8337)

Wanted a Head Mistress, knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat. Apply with testimonials before 1st June, 1937, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected to the Hon. Secretary, S. E. Society, Surat. (5381).

Wanted Lady Teachers, Graduates and Under-graduates, knowing Gujarati, for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat. Lady Teachers for Drawing and Music also required. Apply before 25th May, 1937, in the prescribed printed form to be had from the Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (5379).

62. TO BE LET

Hormusji Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Plot 558, opposite Customs Officers quarters, Second Floor, Five Rooms, New House. Apply E. N. Kharegat, 16, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. (8319).

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Up-to-date Second Floor Flat with large Drawing and Separate Dining Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms, etc., above Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge. Lowest Rent Rs. 325. (8327)

151. EDUCATION ABROAD

Women's Education. Central College for Women, First Grade residential College, Nagpur. All arts subjects including Home Science, Music, Geography, Civics, Urdu and Persian. New Session 3rd July, 1937. (5459)

153. CLASSES

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay, 14. (8329)

Sheth Laibhai Dalpatbhai Arts College will be started by the Ahmedabad Education Society on 20th June, 1937, on receipt of Government sanction. This College will run classes with honours in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Logic and Philosophy and History and Economics and pass courses in French, Persian and Ardhamagadhi. Students desirous of joining the College should send in their applications to the Principal along with Rs. 5 as earnest money. Forms of application can be had from the College Office on payment of one anna each between 2 and 6 p.m. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, 13th May 1937, Shantisadan, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. (5472)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy by Post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute, Govt. Registered. (Dept. B.C.) 4, Ahiripukur, 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (8238).

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College. (Estd. 1919.) Imparts sound instruction in the homoeopathic system of healing in particular and in the auxiliary branches of medical science in general. Full course consists of 4 years. New term begins on 10th June. Applications for admission from matriculates will be entertained. For full particulars apply to the Registrar, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Bombay, 7. (8330)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Write for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (7954)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a Linotype Machine for Printing Press. Apply Box No. 8340, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Cotton Press in good condition with double peti, i.e., kuchha and pucca. The peti should be 18 feet in length. Gentleman, desirous of selling, may please, correspond with the undersigned. Balwant Singh Jain, Kathawala, Hansi. (8321)

Advertiser is prepared to purchase complete Weaving and Spinning Mill of about 15,000 spindles. Machinery must be new. Offers will be treated in confidence. Apply Box No. 5444, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Octroi Inspector in this Municipality on scheduled pay of Rs. 35-3/2-50 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. Candidates for the said post should submit their applications to the undersigned before the 10th June, 1937 stating their age, qualifications, caste and past experience of service with copies of testimonials, if they hold any. Preference will be given to graduates having past experience of service in any Municipality. The qualified and experienced hands who are already in service in the Municipality may also apply for the post.

(Sd.) V. R. NEGLUR,
for Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Dharwar.
Municipal Office, Dharwar.
Dated, 4-5-1937.

5425.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAROON TARMAHOMED NOORANI, KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI, AHMED HAJI KADERDINA HAJI SULEMAN HAJI ABDUL REHMAN KADWANI, HAJI NOORMAHOMED HAJI JANMAHOMED, ABDULLA HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI, GULAMHUSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI, ABDUL SATAR MAHOMED HAJI VAHEDINA and OOMER ELLIAS PATEL, the Trustees of the trust created by Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman have contracted to sell to our client their immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, encumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land partly of the leasehold tenure and partly of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed from Assessment) together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and situate at Mount Pleasant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 11,483 square yards or thereabouts out of which 1,700 square yards are of the leasehold tenure and bear Collectors Old No. 77, New No. 16386, Old Survey Nos. 83 and 9/99 and New Survey No. 1/7172 and the remaining 9783 square yards are of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed from assessment and bear Collector's Old No. 87 and New No. 756, Old Survey No. 30 and New Survey No. 2/7172 and the whole of which premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 332 of the Malabar and Cumballa Hill Divisions and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3260 former Street Nos. 17-19 and New Street No. 10 and which premises are bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Jinnah, on or towards the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedalli Jinnah, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Hirabai Dadiba N. Saher and others and partly by a passage together with all the right title and interest of the said Vendors in and to the strip of land admeasuring 1640 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the property above described and at the North-West End thereof.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1937.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
(5471)

Public Notices.

SEALED TENDERS

are invited for purchase of approximately 194 discarded towers of a H.T. transmission line, total weight of steel about 320 tons.

Tenders to be submitted not later than 29th May, 1937.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:—

GENERAL MANAGER,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

HOAR & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Esplanade Road

DEFINITELY GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

BUY YOUR REQUIREMENTS NOW AT

HALF-PRICE.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD. (AND REDUCED).

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1936.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1937, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 25th June, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For the Sassoon & Alliance
Silk Mill Co., Ltd., (and Reduced.)
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
A. PETHER,
Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1937.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 28th June, 1937, during Office hours.
(5460)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

S. C. Court Suit No. 6607 of 1936.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
ANANDRAO NARAYAN SURVE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 13th day of April, 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Bai GANGABAI, widow of Narayan Hari Surve in the following property.

Piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Umerkhady Bombay, admeasuring 252 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3546 Street Nos. 77-81 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3646 part Cadastral Survey No. 1977 of Mandvi Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 7th day of June, 1937, lodge in my Office, an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1937.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(5475)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Local Rate Advice No. 5 of 1937 has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay, or Stations.
(5472)

PUBLIC NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC That MIRZA ALI DARYAI and ROSHAN KHANSAHEB have on 16-4-37 sold their Kaisare-Iran Restaurant conducted by them in Fancy Mahal at Mahomedali Road to A. B. Tafti and they hold themselves responsible for all dealings prior to that date.

MUNIRUDDIN HAINDADAY
for Hafndade and Haindade,
Advocates for Mirza Ali Daryai and Roshan Khansahen.
(3339)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 FORD MODEL "T" LIGHT VANS WITH SPARE PARTS.

By order of Director of Contracts, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 26, M. T. Co., R. I. A. S. C., Colaba:—

4 Ford Model "T" light vans and a large stock of spare parts.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVAL STORES AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD.

By order of the Director of Contracts Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on and from MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1937, and the following days from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), at H. M. I. N. Dockyard, Fort, the Surplus and Unserviceable Stores including:—

Hand tools, Iron pots, Forks, Weighing Scales, Brushes, Hand pumps, Boots of sorts, Clothes, Mosquito nets, Furniture covers, Curtains, Sheets, Rugs, Carpets, Pillows, Mattresses, Torches, Batteries, Telephone, Blankets, Chairs, Tables, Cupboards, Bookshelves, Extinguishers, Showels, Electric fans, Rain coats, Kitson lights, Gunny bags, Packing cases, Casks, Shutters, Teak rafters, Country tiles, Drums, Water closet, Pullies, Brass, Zinc, Lead and Copper scrap, "Langley" Semi Rotary Pumps, Pneumatic Hammer, Forging and Welding machine by Pilkington & Co., Ltd., Heavy type, Drilling Machine by Wilson and Co., Heavy type slotting machine by Jones Burton & Co., Hammers Rivetting, Oil Vaclite in 4 gallons Tins, Copper brushes, for high and slow speed drums switch, Telephone brushes, etc., etc.

GANDHI & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No 22037
DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries:
Rs. 45 Per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.
SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN.

Yearly	Rs 15
Half-yearly	Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE PANEL STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, SATSUMA AND CHINA JARS, CURIOS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Kanji Gordhandas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 17th May, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One valuable panel, one pair Satsuma jars one pair China jars, one pair full size copper-enamel vases

The above articles are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the next day.

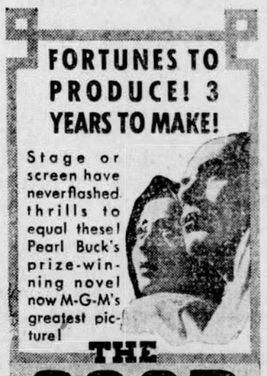
BENNETT & CO.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
FROM MONDAY, 17TH MAY
SPECIAL COMPLETE COMPREHENSIVE PICTURES TAKEN OF

CORONATION

will be shown along with M.-G.-M.'s SUPREME SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT


FORTUNES TO PRODUCE! 3 YEARS TO MAKE!
Stage or screen have never flashed thrills to equal these! Pearl Buck's prize-winning novel now M-G-M's greatest picture!
THE GOOD EARTH
STARRING
Paul Muni
Luise Rainer
WALTER CONNOLLY
TILLIE LOSCH
CHARLEY GRAPEWIN
JESSIE RALPH
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

THE ENTIRE FILM IS TINTED IN SEPIA OWING TO LENGTH OF FILM THE FIRST SHOW WILL START AT 3-30.

Plans open 'Phone 2286

INTERNATIONAL REPRESSION OF TERRORISM

The Committee for the International Repression of Terrorism, with Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium) as Chairman, terminated the revision of two draft conventions recently in Geneva. The first of these relates to "the prevention and repression of terrorism" and Article 1 runs as follows:

"Acts of terrorism within the meaning of the present Convention, are criminal acts directed against a State or its institutions and intended to, or of a nature to provoke terror amongst individuals or groups of persons or among the public.

"The purpose of the present Convention is to provide for the co-operation of the High Contracting Parties in the prevention and repression of such acts when they are of an international character, it being the duty of States to abstain from any act tending to encourage terroristic activities against the safety and public order of another State".

The draft then enumerates acts which constitute "acts of terrorism", and are henceforth to be the subject of provisions in the criminal law of the contracting parties and to form grounds for extradition. It has also a number of provisions on the control of the wearing and movement of arms, frauds in the manufacture or alteration of passports and intercourse between national services for the repression of terrorism.

The second draft Convention concerns the establishment of an international criminal court, consisting of five judges and five deputy judges selected by the Council of the League from among nationals of the contracting parties. The court would sit at The Hague and would try any person brought before it by a contracting party.

It was agreed that States which, on grounds of principle or for any other reason, felt obliged to refrain in all cases from bringing an accused person before the International Criminal Court should be permitted to become parties to the first Convention only. On the other hand the acceptance by a State of the Convention on the criminal court is subject to acceptance by the same State of that on the repression of terrorism.—A. P.

EDITOR ACQUITTED

Bohra Priest's Complaint Of Defamation Fails

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, May 14.

As a sequal to the alleged defamatory article in the "Gulzare Hakeme" a Bohra community weekly, published from Burahnpur by Hasanali Abdulali, the Editor, a complaint was lodged by Mr. Ahmedbhai Habtullabhai, the local agent of the Bohra Bara Mullaji of the Bohra community.

The prosecution alleged that the whole of the article had been written on false facts only with a view to lowering the prestige of the local priest in the eyes of Bohra public here and outside.

The defence pleaded that the reports published were true and published with a view to opening the eyes of the Bohra public.

The Resident, Magistrate of Godhra delivered judgment acquitting the accused finding him not guilty.

SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. J. H. Thompson, Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, performed the opening ceremony of the King George VI Coronation Ward in the K. E. M. Hospital, Secunderabad, last evening before a large gathering.—United Press.

SEEN BY THOUSANDS
APPLAUDED BY THOUSANDS
Praised by the Press
Appreciated by all.

Story by:
BAI JADDANBAI
Music:
Queen Songstress
BAI JADDANBAI
Direction:
India's only woman Director
BAI JADDANBAI
DON'T MISS THIS MARVELLOUS MASTERPIECE

Featuring:
That most Handsome Hero
A. HUSSAIN
Much Awaited Beauty Queen
Miss MEHTAB,
SHANTI DEVI,
MARUTI & others.

AND THOUSANDS YET WAITING TO SEE
SANGEET'S RECORD SMASHER

Journey's End

A PICTURE UNIQUE IN ALL RESPECTS WHICH YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS.

DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES
AT THE
IMPERIAL
(CINEMA)
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

That looks good!
VIMTO Cordial not only looks good and tastes delicious, but it is good for you — too! VIMTO Cordia! restores energy and vigour in a trice — and the good it does is lasting! Try Sparkling Vimto for tiredness: it refreshes instantly.
VIMTO
CORDIAL
as good as it looks

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MHERWAN BLDG., Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

*POLICIES TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.
*BRIGHTEST BONUS PROSPECTS
*GENEROUS AGENCY TERMS.

Write now for the Prospectus and Agency Terms.

High Quality · Low Price

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guarantcedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

HEALTHFUL
ENERGY

Recognised by Medical science all over the world, LECIFERRIN contains OVOLECITHIN and IRON—elements which enrich and tone the blood and the nervous system.

LECIFERRIN restores energy, strength, vitality.

Palatable and immediately effective. In all cases of Debility, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Nervousness and Breakdown nothing is Better. Bottle of 8-oz. Rs 2/-

BUY THAT BOTTLE ONLY WHICH BEARS OUR AUTOGRAPHED SIGNATURE.

Leciferrin

Made in Germany.
MALGHAM BROS. 26, Old Custom House Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

4711.
Powder
Superfine. In 12 different shades Fragranced with "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne.
"Matt-Creme"
The "4711" Day Cream Gives that matt complexion. The best powder base.
EAU DE COLOGNE
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK
The "4711" Vanishing Cream

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Government's Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am of opinion that 'Interim Ministries' were never contemplated by the India Act of 1935. I make a distinct difference between 'Minority Ministries' as contemplated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the 'Interim Ministries' as formed by the Governors of the provinces.

With due respect to Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan the argument advanced by him with regard to minority ministries is quite inapplicable and wholly irrelevant to the situation which has arisen in India. The Minority Ministries about which he talks were no doubt a minority outside the legislature but had contrived to become a majority inside the legislature. Here, in the first place, the 'interim ministries' have no legal status under the India Act. Secondly, they are obviously unable to form themselves into a majority in the legislatures. It is therefore clear that the Governors have so far acted unconstitutionally.

The proper steps to be taken in the present circumstances by the Governors would be respectively:—

(1) To invite the Congress spokesmen again particularly in view of the conciliatory statement of Mahatma Gandhi, and to explore all possible avenues to come to an amicable settlement. The affairs of nations are not expected to be settled in a few hours of abortive talk. We were amazed at the rapidity with which these important negotiations were terminated.

(2) To invite the leaders of the minority groups in those provinces where the Governors were reasonably confident that the minority ministries would, if given a fair opportunity convert themselves into a majority in the legislature.

(3) To dissolve the house and order a re-election.

(4) To suspend whole or part of the constitution under section 93 when all the above constitutional methods have failed.

I also respectfully differ from the view—advocated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the Governors had of necessity to contract themselves out of their statutory obligations by giving certain assurances to the Congress leaders. A statement recently published in the papers referred to a precedent of North American colonies where in 1850 the Secretary of State in London ordered the Governor not to exercise his discretionary powers except as advised by the ministers. Surely, this modest act of courtesy could have been gracefully extended to India. Is it not a well-recognised constitutional practice that a right of intervention is never exercised by a constitutional figure head.

A word about the present ministries. The ministries are totally reactionary in their personnel. Perhaps it is not altogether the fault of the Governors. In U. P. the Governor had a most difficult task to perform but I cannot appreciate His Excellency's leaning towards one particular class in the province. The zamindars have a dark and gloomy record. Their unpopularity is proverbial. I am sure there are many men of progressive views who have added to their reputation by upholding and vindicating what is just,. Whether it emanated from the Congress or elsewhere. I seriously doubt the wisdom of limiting the choice to a particular class and thus giving a cause for class war in the province.

I conclude my observations on the subject by a quotation "the best laws will be of no avail unless the younger are trained by habit and education in the spirit of the polity.'

I finally appeal to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governors to make a bold gesture and to extend the hand of friendship to the Congressmen who wish to give an honest trial to the constitution. I also appeal to the Congress to accept the great trust which the electorate has called upon it to shoulder in a spirit of service and sacrifice.

Congress has rendered distinct service to the cause of peace by condemning violence and revolution. When the Congress talks of a revolution it does not imply a bloody revolution. I think an armed revolution is against the genius of the Hindu masses, therefore, Great Britain need not be alarmed at the prospect of a Congress revolution. It must be a peaceful process.—Yours, etc.

M. MAHMUDULLAH JUNG.
Allahabad.

"Chief Kazi Of Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The loyalty of the Mussalmans to the throne and person of their Sovereign is too deep-rooted for words. But the attempt of Kazi Mahbub Shah Hussein and his supporters to utilise the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties, for the personal advertisement cannot be too strongly condemned. There is no doubt that the Mussalmans of Bombay yield to no other community in the expression of their homage and loyal felicitations to Their Majesties on this auspicious occasion. But to say as does a report in the issue of the "Times of India" dated the 12th May 1937, that they met for the purpose in the office of the Kazi is to reduce the large Muslim population of Bombay to a contemptuously negligible entity for the place itself cannot seat more than 15 souls without fear of suffocation.

The attempt of the supporters of Kazi Mahbub Shah Hussaini to take this opportunity for christening him as the Chief Kazi of Bombay passes imagination. Only a few years ago this gentleman was a clerk in the office of another Kazi and he took pleasure in styling his employer as the Chief Kazi of Bombay. In January last he implored a well-known advocate of Bombay to address him only as a Kazi adding that the appellation of Chief, Middle or Little—to use his own nomenclature—did not apply to any of the Kazis of the city.

The attempt of the adherents of the gentleman to boost him up as the highest religious dignatory of the Muslims of Bombay must, therefore, be refuted immediately as this involves the fair name of the community. His supporters ought to know that the Muslim community is not so blind to facts as to imagine him as the Chief Kazi of Bombay. I have also to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that pretentiousness on the part of the organisers of a meeting of this description brings the object of the meeting into ridicule and detracts a great deal from its spontaniety. I hope they will take steps to see that such meetings are not utilised for the purpose of personal advertisement. I also hope that persons are not allowed to assume religious roles to which they are not entitled.—Yours, etc.,

E. I. DALVI.

Bombay, May 13.

Vile Parle Bridge Controversy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the bridge controversy of which so much is read in the press I should like to set out a few of the impressions which I feel a detached observer following the controversy must carry.

The first of such impressions is whether those who have invoked the aid of Government have done right. Viewed from any point of view it seems to me that this move can never be justified. It is, indeed, surprising that the philosophy which is the background of political agitation has still not crushed this particular weakness. The ratepayers' proper remedy was to have recourse to arbitration or any other more sensible method of finding a solution. One could quite understand the campaign against the Ansari Bridge, though one may question the methods employed. But having once declared that they were not opposed to the Ansari bridge and would like to have an additional bridge on the station and contribute towards its cost, and having once secured their objective by practically forcing the municipality into having two bridges does it now lie in the mouth of those who carry on the campaign against it to say that the Ansari bridge should be abandoned?

The next impression to be gleaned is that the hubbub is not really a bridge hubbub but has something to do with matters entirely unconnected with the bridge. Old unforgotten scores are being brought into play. At any rate with very few exceptions the agitators against the Ansari Bridge are the same people who had agitated against the location of the high school on the Dadabhai road.

These agitators had then voluntarily submitted to the arbitration of Kaka Kalelkar about the location but when the arbitrator made an award favouring the location of the high school at Dadabhai road they were the first to manifest their displeasure against the award, threatened legal action to upset the award, and ultimately finding that they had no legal remedy were determined to see that the school was in no circumstances located on Dadabhai Road.

The residents on the East who are more or less indifferent to the Bridge question have been led to believe that it is the donor of the Ansari Bridge who is seeking to upset the compromise. The donor has made it clear a number of times that he has no objection to any number of bridges so long as Ansari bridge is constructed.

Lastly it is being made out that the entire public of Vile Parle is behind the agitation. Nothing can be further from the truth. One has only to take a stroll in the town to see things for himself. There is undoubtedly a substantial section in favour of the Ansari bridge. The pity is that the section is not sufficiently vocal.

The need for a market on the western side of the town has been felt for five years past. The Municipality itself recognised the need in December 1934 and that too after considering a protest from Government. It was then that the Municipality had sanctioned the donor's private market at Ansari Road. It is now said that the mutton and vegetable market which is being constructed on the south-east corner of the west side at the request of Gaothan people (ie. Christians) will serve the need of the entire population of the west. Nothing can be more absurd as it is fairly well-known that the population of the west is mainly of vegetarian Gujaratis who cannot be expected to go to a market where meat is sold, specially when the marketing is done by their womenfolk. The talk of loss in municipal revenue is all nonsense. In figure the loss, if any, can hardly be rupees four to five hundred per year and when pitched against the consideration of convenience to the ratepayers that loss can be no serious factor. One hears in the town airy talks that the donor will be making Rupees ten thousand a year on the market. That shows how irresponsible and unthinking some can be. With the Stalls at a rent which could hardly exceed 6 to 7 rupees a month it is impossible to hope for a profit of anything more than seven to eight hundred rupees.

One cannot help feeling disgusted at the manner in which this local issue is being fought and it is time thinking people in the town set about finding ways and means to bring about a peaceful solution. If some such action is not taken I think supersession of the municipality might result which would be most disgraceful not only to the ratepayers but also to their representatives.—Yours, etc.

EX-COUNCILLOR.

CIVIC APATHY TOWARDS HINDI

Loyalka Urges More Active Interest In Education

(From A Correspondent).

KURLA, Sunday.

The second annual prize distribution ceremony of the Hindi School at Kurla was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka.

The report which was read by Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad, showed that though the school was started with five boys some two years back it had nearly hundred boys on the roll to-day. The annual examination results of the school were also very satisfactory. A night class was also started. The present premises rented by the Committee were not sufficient to accommodate the growing number of pupils. He appealed to public-spirited citizens to help the institution generously.

After distributing prizes Mr. Loyalka in his presidential address congratulated the Committee and regretted that the Kurla Municipality or the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, Andheri, could not give any grant to this school. This was not a new experience. To their repeated requests to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to take over the Hindi schools under their management, the Schools Committee put a plea of want of funds. In this respect the speaker pointed out that when the Bombay Municipality was spending nearly Rs. 30,00,000 over primary education they were not spending even Rs. 20,000 over Hindi schools, when the total population of Hindi-speaking population in the city exceeded 2,00,000. He asked the Hindi-speaking citizens to take more active interest in the civic affairs of the town.

Continuing Mr. Loyalka said that another reason for the present neglect was that Government had not yet recognised Hindi among the vernaculars of the Bombay city and surrounding suburbs. He saw Sir Sidappa Kambli, the Education Minister, in the matter and the latter assured him that he would consider the matter sympathetically.

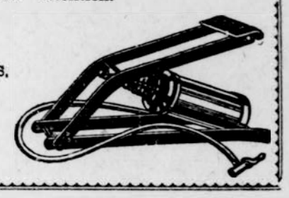
After the distribution of sweets the function terminated.

KISMET
HAND & FOOT PUMPS.

THE WORLD'S MOST PERFECT PUMPS

KISMET Pumps have for many years, given sterling service, throughout the world, and where ver Pneumatic Tyres are used, there you will find them doing their job, day in and day out, with a minimum of effort and attention.

Sole Distributors:
RANE LIMITED,
Props. of EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.
Branches:
CALCUTTA, DELHI,
SECUNDERABAD.



NEPTUNE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Head Office:
109, Parsi Bazar Street,
Fort, - - - - - BOMBAY.

Record BONUS

APPLICATIONS For Agency Invited.

LOWEST PREMIUM.
Security Deposited with Govt.
Rs. 2,00,000

POPULAR
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: MANGALORE.

OFFERS
POLICIES of all types with most up-to-date privileges and conditions to suit every purse and purpose.

AGENCY on most liberal terms, equitable treatment and hereditary rights for renewal commission.

BONUS Rs. 10/-
Per 1,000 per Annum

For Prospectus & Agency, write to THE HEAD OFFICE,
OR
THE BRANCH SECRETARY,
Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY 1.

The Criterion of Progress.

The True measure of Progress in an institution is performance not for the day only—but over the years. This Progressive and time-tried Society is in its sixty-sixth year of consistent, steady performance.

NEW BUSINESS FIGURES
Proposed Rs. 2,51,35,500.
Paid for Rs. 2,01,45,500.

THE
Bombay Mutual
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
Bombay Mutual Bldg., Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Chief Agents:

Messrs. MOHON SONS & Co.
22, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

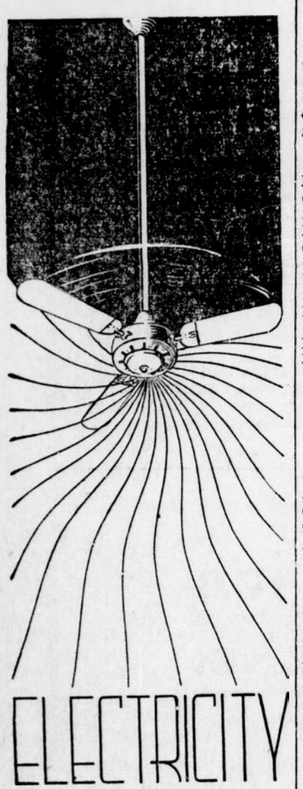
Messrs. M. C. SHAH & Co.
54, Richey Road,
AHMEDABAD.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

IN
SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring

SUKESHA
सुकेशा
HAIR OIL (Regd.)
Kelvin Chemical Co.,
BOMBAY 4.



ELECTRICITY
will keep you cool

Only an electric fan can save you from the devitalising effects of the hot climate, because it keeps you cool, fresh and composed. Its cost is negligible when compared to its advantages. Modern electric fans are very cheap to run. Another good reason to use more fans.

B.E.S.T.
Electric House,
Corner of Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road.
Phone 26024 (7 Lines).

TREATMENT OF COLOUR AS METHOD OF EXPRESSION

Wells Opens Exhibition Of Low's Cartoons To Members Of Parliament

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 8.
(By Air Mail.)

There was a special private view for members of Parliament of the exhibition of Low's cartoon, which opened at the London Gellery in Cork street. Perhaps they might have found it embarrassing to be compared by an irrelevent public with Low's wittily unsparing visions of them.

Mr. H. G. Wells, who opened the exhibition, paid a glowing tribute to Low. "Low is only half-way through his career. I doubt if he has reached his zenith. What he shows you here is not the whole product of Low. Behind there is other work. I happen to know that he has been experimenting with colour, and it is significant that he does not show you anything of it to-day. One of the most significant enterprises you have in the world of art is the proper use of colour. The human being is overloaded with it, and most of us spend a great proportion of our time trying to disregard it. I think Low is going to give us something very interesting in the way of treatment of colour as a method of expression."

144 CARTOONS.

The exhibition includes 144 cartoons all brilliant, many of them famous, which the artist has hung in three sections under the suggestive titles: "The League and Foreign Affairs", "Home Politics" and "British Empire." There are 30 examples of Low's vivid portraiture. The catalogue is worded by the artist himself and he has written in introduction which almost compared in with his cartoons. Low describes himself as a nuisance dedicated to sanity. Of course, he would not be so effective a nuisance if he were not such a brilliant and witty draughtsman, but otherwise the description seems as good as any. One of the things which strike one on seeing his political comments gathered together like this is that they express an independent sanity unhampered by political dogmas.

CURIOUS AUTOGRAPH

Mr. Tom Johnston, Labour M.P. is an autograph hunter. He made a notable addition to his collection at the exhibition, where he went armed with an autograph album. Having signed his name in the visitors' book, he asked Low to reciprocate by signing his album. In a second or two Low made a sketch of his dog, Musso, and Mr. Johnston pocketed an unusual and valuable autograph.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, MAY 17.

P. M.

7-45 Big Ben. Harry Farmer, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting London. 8-0 Polo: a Commentary on a Match in the Competition for the Coronation Cup. From Hurlingham. 8-45 A Sonata Recital, Peggy, Raamall (Violin) and Peggy Grummitt (Pianoforte). Sonata in G: (1) Largo—Presto (2) Allegro (3) Andante expressvo (4) Vivace (5) Allegro (Valentini, arr. Respighi). Duo in A, Op. 162: (1) Allegro moderato (2) Scherzo (Presto) (3) Andantino (4) Allegro vivace (Schubert). Sonata: (1) Allegro vivo (2) Intermede (Fantasque et leger) (3) Finale (Tres anime) (Debussy). 9-30 Variety. 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10-0 Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 Light Music. Krishnarao Chonker. 9-0 Some Selections. 9-15 "Ballad Memories." The AIR Artists. 9-25 Light Songs J. L. Ranade.

P. M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. A Variety Programme. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Hindustani Songs. M. M. Hashim. 6-30 Talk (Marathi): "Shivaji of Mawla." By S. K. Naique. 6-45 Light Music. Shripat B. Shashtri of Dhulia. 7-0 To the Bhumijan, (for the villager). 8-0 Light Music. Shripat B. Shastri of Dhulia. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Holiday Suggestions." No. 3. The East and the Land of the Cherry Blossom By J. Maxwell. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Recital, Ena MacDonald. Soprano. 10-0 Dance Music. Erwin Klein and His Continental Sextette.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

A. M.

7-0 AIR Orchestra. 7-10 Madho Rao Tarabadkar. Classical and Light Music. 7-35 Afghani Nautch Gat. 7-40 Brinder Singh. 8-0 Indubala of Calcutta Classical and Light Music. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

P. M.

6-30 AIR Orchestra. 6-40 Madho Rao Tarabadkar. Classical and Light Music. 7-5 Bnup Kalyan on Sitar. 7-20 Brinder Singh. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Chemical Warfare." By Prof. Hirde Narain. 8-30 Madho Rao Tarabadkar. Classical and Light Music. 8-55 Tilak Kamod on Sarod. 9-0 Brinder Singh. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Mystery of Mahabharata." No. 5. Mahabharta as the Vision of Life. By Principal N. V. Thadani. 10-0 AIR Orchestra. 10-10 Indubala of Calcutta. Classical and Light Music.

WINDSOR-SIMPSON WEDDING PREPARATIONS

MONTS (France) (By Air Mail).

The Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Simpson met M. Tete, chief of the visa department of the Paris Consulate, in the Grand Hotel at Vendome to sign a birth certificate for Mrs. Simpson.

This document had been sent from Baltimore, and Mrs. Simpson's signature was necessary to complete its authentication.

It will be lodged by M. Tete with the French authorities to enable the wedding to take place in France without delay. M. Tete had previously informed Mrs. Simpson that he could not come to the Chateau de Cande as it was outside the consular jurisdiction.

Arrangements have already been made for a copy of the Duke's birth certificate to be lodged.

There was a disturbance owing to a dozen photographers in cars drawing up as the Duke and Mrs. Simpson alighted. One of the detectives lost his temper and struck a photographer, whose colleagues rushed to his assistance.

The photographers shouted, "If you want a fight we are ready for it," and the villagers edged away in alarm.

The Duke watched the little fracas with amusement, with his detective, Storier, besides him.

Eluding the detectives, the photographers climbed to the roof of the hotel, whence they watched the departure of the Duke and Mrs. Simpson.

Coronation Films For Japan

KARACHI, May 16.

The Japanese aviators Mr. Iinuma and Mr. Keiyti Sukagoshi, who recently broke the Tokio-London record and are now returning with films of the Coronation, landed at Drigh Road at 17-45 this afternoon. The airmen were received by the Japanese residents of Karachi, including numbers of women and children. They are leaving for Calcutta to-morrow morning.—A.P.

Peasants' Protection Act For Porbander

BARODA, May 16.

An Act called the Peasants' Protection Act has been enacted in Porbander State, in order to assist the farmers with cheap credit facilities and distribution of good seeds at cheap rates.—United Press.

Among the 30 candidates who appeared in the Hyderabad (Dn) Civil Service Competitive Examination, six have been chosen to attend the class this year. Of these candidates, three are from the Osmania University and the rest from the Madras University.

NEW PRINCE OF WALES!

Stuff For Inquisitive Housewives: London Rumours

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

Edward, twenty-five years Prince of Wales, is not mentioned in the Civil List (which fixes payments of the Royal Family) presented to Parliament this week, but another Prince of Wales was. Parliament had formarlly to make provision for a possible new Prince of Wales.

That provision coincided with gossip in Mayfair and solemn scientific discussion in Harley Street, that Queen Elizabeth was going to have another baby before the end of the year. Quickly the chit-chat started behind the stately doors of London's Harley Street. Rumours got further than London's exclusive medical circle. On Monday (May 3), the outspoken "Daily Mirror" fired a random shot, scored a commercial bulls-eye in that it gave inquisitive housewives something to chat about. Heading a new column, "Private Lives," by John Mather, was:—"It's a rumour, but it grows daily. If it's true we may expect the next big event after the Coronation before 1937 is out.'

Press officer at the Palace, Frank Herbert Mitchell, asked whether there was any truth in the story, which was of such State importance, stormed: "I can't think what you want to come here for with a story like that. It is not our place to discuss whether Her Majesty is going to have another baby or not." Asked if this could be taken as an official denial, Mitchell snapped: "No I will neither deny nor confirm it. The whole story is aburd." (From the Cavalcade May 8, 1937).

DAVIS CUP

Czechoslovakia Beat Poland In Second Round

WARSAW: May 16.

In the Davis Cup, Second Round, Czechoslovakia beat Poland by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

Weather Report

POONA, May 16.

The Western disturbance is passing away through Western Himalayas after causing local dust or thunderstorm along Nortt-West Frontier, in Punjab Kashmir, Rajputana and West United Provinces. Thunderstorms have also been fairly widespread in Burma, Assam, Bengal and southern half of the Peninsula and occurred at a few stations in South Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

Temperatures are markedly above normal in Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir.—A.P.

Association Football Match

PRAGUE: May 18.

In an Association Football Match Scotland beat Czechoslovakia by three goals to one after leading by two goals to one at half time.—Reuter.

Hyderabad Education Chief

HYDERABAD (Dn), May 15.

According to a "firman' issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Mr. Khan Fazal Mohamad Khan, Director to Public Instruction, has been appointed as Chief Organising Officer of the newly-constituted Educational Board. Mr. Syed Mohammad Hussain Jafferi has assumed charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction.—United Press.

Skimmed Milk Factory For Gujarat

ANAND (Gujerat) May 16.

It is understood a Skimmed Milk Factory will shortly be started here by the Government of India. In the meanwhile, negotiations are also said to be afoot to reduce, if not abolish, the import duty on milk and milk products.—United Press.

Giri To Preside Over East Kistna Conference

MASULIPATAM, May 16.

The First East Kistna Political Conference will be held on the 21st and 22nd May at Pammarru, under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., Mr. Indulal Yagnik of Poona (Secretary of the All-India Ryots' Association) will open the Conference.—United Press.

KILLEDAR CUP HOCKEY

City Ladies Beat Procter Eleven

Bombay City's Ladies XI, who recently earned the league championship honours, met and defeated the Procter Ladies XI, by a margin of three goals to one in the Killedar Cup Hockey tournament played on Christ Church Grounds last Saturday evening. It was an evenly contested game played at a fairly fast pace and both teams showed a determination to take the lead and maintain it. Up and down play remained the order for the greater part of the first half, with the Procter quintette throwing away several opportunities of scoring through poor finishing and their opponents retaliating with well combined raids.

A GIFT GOAL

The second goal scored by Miss Hall the City's inner left was absolutely a gift,—from a free hit just outside the Procter circle. Miss Hall who was well placed and unmarked received the ball. Instead of rushing her, the Procter girls were content at "standing pretty" while the lady took aim, hesitated and then took advantage of the gift. That covering is a very important point in hockey is a lesson the Procter ladies must learn, and the sooner they realise this the better for them.

THE GAME

From the initial bully up and down play remained the order, with the Procter Ladies having slightly the better of exchanges; halfways through the City made a fine combined movement, which Mrs. Newlands broke up at the expense of a long corner that was turned to account by Miss R. Hall, the City's inner left. Immediately after the Procter quintette were seen to advantage and Miss Shore, their centre-forward, threw away a golden opportunity in front of the goalmouth. Play for a while was confined to the City's area, when Mrs. Moore, the City's stalwart right back, affected a hefty clearance and transferred play. The City attack took possession and earned a short corner of a melee, which they failed to convert, and the interval found the City XI a goal to advantage.

Resuming play Procter showed a determination to get on terms and they may have done so, but poor finishing deprived them of their efforts. In the twelfth minute Miss Hall notched the gift goal, and soon after Miss Mayhew put the issue beyond doubt by adding the third point.

For the loosers Miss O. Rodricke played a great game. Mrs Newlands and Rooke in the defence were responsible for keeping the score down.

For the City Mrs. Moore proved a stubborn proposition, and her hefty clearance, together with her well-timed attacks may be considered an object lesson. Miss D'Souza, Miss Hall, and Miss Cohen were the outstanding features in the forward line.

THE RESULT

BOMBAY CITY	3 goals
PROCTER LADIES	1 goal

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY CITY 'A': Mrs. Peat, Miss Moore and Mrs. Lynn; Miss Gay, Wynne and L. Gay; Miss D'Souza, Crawley, Mayhew, Hall and Cohen.

PROCTER LADIES: Miss Brown Mrs. Newlands and Mrs. Rooke; Miss Morgan, O. Rodricks and I. Rodricks; Miss Cockman, Coultrup, Shore, Blunt and Willis.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Rodricks and Booht.

JEPSEN CUP To-day's Game

At 4-20 p.m. H.V.M. v. St. Mary's Old Boys "B".

At 5-10 p.m. G.I.P. Ry. 'A' v. Parsi Cyclists.

MALARIA IN DELHI

Is It Due To Under-Ground Water-Logging?

SIMLA, May, 16.

Is there any under-ground water-logging near Delhi?

This question has presented itself as the result of a recent geological survey covering an area of about 3,000 square miles, which has charted in detail a long ridge buried below the silt, which extends so near Delhi. This ridge, which has been called the Shahpur-Delhi Ridge, lies directly across the otherwise normal direction of the flow of subsoil water and appears to be continuous with no gap through which water can pass. The subsoil water, therefore must have filled up the basin, north of the ridge until it could flow over the top of it.

It may be added that the construction of the Sukkur Barrage caused water-logging in Sind which was responsible for malaria. It has to be investigated whether any actual water-logging has taken place and if malaria in Delhi is in any way due to that.—United Press.

FLOOD PROBLEM IN NORTH BIHAR

Govt. Communique On Advisory Committee Recommendations

PATNA, May 15.

The Bihar Government have issued a Communique detailing the recommendations of the District Flood Advisory Committee appointed to inquire into the flood problem in North Bihar in pursuance of assurances given in the Legislative Council in September last year.

In respect of North Monghyr, the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee, which include the construction of a line to connect the existing bund along the Ganges at Beguserai with the railway line and the lowering of two embanked roads to allow flood water to enter the Ganges. These works are under construction and are expected to be completed before the commencement of the rains.

As regards Districts Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, the Government are considering the recommendations, which include the widening of railway bridges, the closing of breaches in the existing embankment, together with its extension, and the removal of fishing bunds from the channels.

Flood prevention in Chapra Headquarters and Saran District is expected to cost four lakhs, and the United Provinces Government will have to be consulted, says the Communique, as the works are likely to affect the Gorakhpur District in the United Provinces.

The Communique concludes:—"It was hardly to be expected that the present Ministry would be in a position to tackle and pass orders on all the important problems with which it has been confronted within a month of assumption of office. The report, however, is undergoing careful scrutiny, and orders will be issued in due course."—A.P.

IN CORONER'S COURT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The week-end has seen yet another fatal motor-truck cycle accident. The former is not yet traced.

The 'D' division (Byculla) police stated in an application to the Coroner that one Sakharam App, (20) riding abreast of another cyclist on the Victoria Gardens Road towards Byculla on Saturday night was knocked down, both cycle and himself, by a runaway motor-truck, which came from behind. The accident occurred near the junction of Khambatta Lane and Victoria Gardens Road.

The cyclist [illegible] who was quite close to the truck on left of it was thrown right up and dropped down on his cycle, which was also thrown out due to the impact.

Appa was removed in an unconscious state to the hospital, where he subsequently died early this morning.

Inquest will be held on the body of Appa on Monday.

Hindu Vidyadayinee Sangha

The Hindu Vidyadayinee Sangha Suratkal, South Kanara was started to promote the spread of education among the masses. The establishment and maintenance of hostels, the grant of scholarships to the poor and deserving students, and affording facilities to students to go abroad for higher studies are some of the ideals of the Sangha. The main object of the Sangha is laid down as furthering the interests of education among the masses and improving their social, moral and material well-being.

The work of the Sangha, so far, is satisfactory. The speedy growth of the "Iddya Vidyadayinee School," is noteworthy and if the Sangha is in a position to establish a permanent fund it will surely be able to carry out all the objects has in view. But there is one suggestion to make. The organisers of the Sangha should remember the spirit of the times, open the portals of the Sangha to all classes of persons, Hindus, Muhamadans or Christians, and thus widen the scope of their work.

Another victim of a motor-car one A. H. Sasolkar (25) who was alleged to have been knocked down by motor-car No. X 9016 on Queen's Road at 9 a.m. this morning died about two hours later at the G. T. Hospital.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

One Abdul Hamid Doctor Abdulla Khan admitted into the J.J. Hospital last night with a fatal stab wound died during the night.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

LAND REVENUE REDUCTION

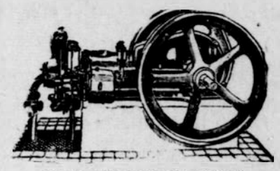
Madras Committee To Meet Before End Of Month

OOTACAMUND, May 15.

The Land Revenue Committee is expected to meet in Ootacamund before the end of the month 20th instant has been suggested; but whether the Committee will be meeting that day depends upon the conveniences of the non-official members with whom it is understood, the Secretary is getting into touch. Though no time limit has been fixed, Government is reported to be anxious that the Committee should settle down to work quickly and submit the report as early as possible, to enable them to utilise the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs reserved for land revenue reduction on an equitable formula, which the Committee may be able to evolve as the result of their enquiry.

Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Chairman, it is believed, has already begun to study the subject in the light of the terms of reference, in respect of which he was consulted last week.—United Press.

GOLD-MEDAL awarded at the 1937 Surat Exhibition
"CROSSLEY"
THE WORLD'S HIGHEST GRADE OIL ENGINE



MADE IN SIZES FROM 2—2000 B. H. P. FOR ALL PURPOSES.
SOLE AGENTS:
Eruch D. Engineer & Co.,
95, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Silk ties & HANDKERCHIEFS

Feel Mysore Silk—feel how strong.....it is the best of all Indian silks.

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are available in attractive designs to suit all tastes.

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are guaranteed free from foreign admixture or artificial silk.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

Sole Agents:—The Mysore Products, 191, Princess St., Bombay.
Leading Stockists:—
(1) THE MYSORE EMPORIUM, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, BOMBAY
(2) THE MYSORE SILK DEPOT, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
(3) THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD., Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Sud 8, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 6, 1305
Parsi: Adar 14, 1306.
Hightide: 5-12; 17-51
Lowtide: 11-11;
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

Tuesday, May 18.

Municipal Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 19.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Due to general breakdown of all Trichinopoly and Madura wires from 7-45 p.m. on Saturday all traffic from Colombo is subject to serious delay. Working on radio is imperfect.

SOHRAB BHARUCHA FREE READING ROOM

The opening ceremony of the Sohrab Bharucha Free Reading Room will be performed at Daman to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.). It will be open for members of all communities.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"China Passage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Good Earth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sabotage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vigilantes are Coming!" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"3 Men on a Horse" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mary of Scotland" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"She's Dange Rous" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

"Bedari Weekly" In New Garb

A Correspondent writes:—

Bedari weekly was started in 1935, under the editorship of Maulana Abdul Hamid Nomani. It has been ably espousing the cause of cultural advancement of Mussalmans. It has always supported the movement for the independence of India. At the request of Maulana Abdul Hamid Nomani, Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi has undertaken the editorship of the paper.

Henceforward the paper will come out with the following outstanding changes:—

Instead of 8 it will contain 16 pages and the paper will be priced at one anna and be published on every Friday. Its contents will be distinguished under these headings: short notes, leading articles, Islamiyat, economics, politics, history and traditions, literature, philosophy, education, women's page and summarised news of the week.

News about C. P. Berar and Bombay, articles from distinguished writers and letters from correspondents in foreign countries particularly from Islamic world would be a feature.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DAZZLING! DAZZLING! DANGEROUS!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Murder on the High Seas!

with
CONSTANCE WORTH
VINTON HAWORTH
LESLIE FENTON
GORDON JONES
RKO-RADIO PICTURE
Directed by Edward Killy.
Produced by Cliff Reid.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VIC. TERMINUS.

Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) .		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 19
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express ..	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Following are the Mail, Express and Passenger Train timings in force from April 20, 1937, from Bombay Central:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express ..	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger ...	21 10	8 55
Surat (Week-end Specials on Monday)	10 10	
Surat (Week-end Specials on Saturday ..		15 10

Scholarships For Telgu Hindus

The Trustee writes:—

Poor students (male and female) belonging to the different castes of the Telgu Hindu Community including Raojin Vanjari Community and being residents of the Bombay Presidency, who intend to apply for scholarship from the Lingubai Education Fund should apply to the Trustees of the Fund, at Kalewar Mansion, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7, on or before the 15th June 1937. Printed forms of application can be had on application. No application will be considered unless an applicant declares himself in writing in his application that he belongs to the Telgu Hindu Community.

Late Mr. P. D. Bhatt

A special meeting of the Uneval Sevak Mandal was held at R. L. Jani's place, to express their heartfelt grief on the sad and sudden death of Preheladji D. Bhatt, the secretary of the Mandal. Mr. Bhatt began life as a clerk and rose to the rank of a director and partner of the firm of Messrs. Purushotam Mathradas and Co. He was one of the founders of the Uneval Sevak Mandal and was its life-long secretary.

SHAW'S ADVICE TO INDIAN STUDENTS

Anglicization In England Is More Useful On Return To India

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, May 5.
(By Mail)

Indian students in Great Britain and Ireland have decided to start a quarterly journal as a result of the conference that was held in January last, when a Federation of Indian Students' Societies in this country and Ireland was inaugurated.

The objects of the Federation are: (1) to bring together various Indian students' societies, (2) to promote contact between Indian students in various parts of Britain and Ireland, (3) to safeguard rights and privileges of Indian students and to look after their general welfare, (4) to keep in touch with students organisations in India, and (5) to co-operate with other national and international student movements.

The first issue of the quarterly "Indian students" is now available. Priced 4d it is a well got up magazine which does credit to the Indian student cummunity in this country. The editor-in-chief, Mr. P. P. Sing, a student at King's College, London has been well advised in the choice of material collected for the first number. For an average Indian student "Indian Student" will be most valuable for its record of youth activities at home and abroad. It also chronicles the activities of Indian and other youths in defence of democracy and peace in Spain.

SHAW'S ADVICE

Such a venture should receive the blessings of everyone who is genuinely interested in the welfare of Indian students in this country. Mr. Bernard Shaw is one of the well-wishers. In his opinion objects Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are quite sound. But, objects No. 1 and No. 2 are fatal. "Instead of bringing together Indian students in England (or any other western country) and promoting contact between them", writes G. B. Shaw, "the Federation should impress on them that the student, instead of trying to form a little Indai in England by associating with Indians, should make a solemn vow never to speak or to meet any Oriental. If he returns to India exactly as he came he might just as well have preserved his caste and stayed at home. What he comes here for is Anglicization; and more complete it is the more useful he will be when he resumes his nationality. Even those who dislike English culture and object most strongly to the Anglicization of India cannot know too well what they are repudiating".

JAWAHAR CONCURS

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru thinks that Mr. Shaw is perfectly right in laying stress on the desirability of Indian students developing contacts with non-Indians and of trying to uderstand the spirit of European culture. "That indeed should be the objective of every Indian", emphasises Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, "who goes abroad to Europe for only thus can he widen his own horizon and understands to some extent the modern world, and thus make himself fit for the future service of the Indian people and of humanity."

"But this emphasis, right as it is," continues Pundit Nehru, "does not in any way lessen the desirability of Indians who go abroad meeting each other, cooperating with each other, and acting together whenever such joint action is called for. Indeed Mr. Bernard Shaw himself approves of your aims which necessitates joint action. This joint action can only come if you have an organisation which brings Indian students together to discuss among themselves their common problems. These problems are the problems of India and the world. If Indian students do not give thought to these larger problems during their studies abroad, they do not learn much, and they return to their country with vacant minds, or minds which are full of useless lumber, for which there is not demand in this country."

Pundit Nehru, therefore, welcomes the attempt to organise Indian students abroad. Of course since he does not know anything about the Federation and how it is likely to shape itself, he says "the time for congratulations will come later when you have ustified yourselves by your good work."

KHALSA COLLEGE IN BOMBAY

Opening In June

(From A Correspondent)

The Khalsa College is opening this June. It is housed in a stately building, near King's Circle, Matunga, far away from the noise of traffic, while commanding a central situation among the various suburbs of this city. "B.E.S.T." buses and trams stop near the College, and the Matunga (G.I.P., and B. B. and C. I.) and Wadala stations are from it not more than a few minutes walk.

The founders of this college the Sarab Hind Sikh Mission of Punjab, had to plan and organise, and conjure the spirits that pilot projects through University bodies,—all from a great distance. Nothing but persistent educational idealism could have induced them to push along with their scheme in the face of odds and make it a 'fait accompli' within the few months at the disposal. They have no religious axe to grind in this college, which will be cosmopolitan and open to all castes and communities. In fact, in starting it, the Sikh Mission are prompted by the desire of training young men to face the many-sided problems of modern life and acquaint themselves as intelligent citizens of a fast-awakening country. Right from the beginning the Mission had the singular good fortune of securing the valiant local support of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Rustom P. Masani, Prof. V G. Rao and Dr. P. G. Solanki, who are all on the local Advisory Committee and who have been lending to the college the weight of their influence and broad cultural outlook.

The Khalsa College is to be not merely an additional college in Bombay, but one with splendid Library and Laboratory equipment and a highly qualified professoriate. Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned as initial expenditure on the Laboratory, and the library is to start with a well-stocked nucleus and kept up-to-date from year to year. There will be hostel accommodation for both boys and girls, while ample provision (Rs. 5,000) has been made for the award of scholarships and free studentships.

The Principal is Sardar Kashmira Singh, formerly Principal of the Khalsa College at Lyallpur (Punjab), who has been senior professor of English since 1913. The Vice-Principal, Dr. Sodhi Hukam Singh, M.A., Ph.D. (London), has been Professor of Logic and English in the Punjab and Delhi Universities for the last seventeen years and is the author of several books on ethics. The head of the department of English is Mr. R. Sadasive Aiyar, who has twenty-one years' experience as professor of English in the Mysore and Bombay universities. His writings on Modern Drama and poetry have received high praise from critics and men of letters in England, like Mr. MacCarthy and the late John Galsworthy, and his "width, thoroughness and accuracy of learning" have been spoken of in the highest terms by Sir S. Radhakrishna and the Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivas Sastri. At the helm of Biology there is Mr. H. S. Rai, who recently returned from a tour in Europe and America after studying the Museums, laboratories and marine stations of those countries. As officer in the U.T.C Mr. Rai's high standard of efficiency and capacity for maintaining discipline have won the unstinted admiration and praise of everyone of his superior officers. Mathematics is to be in charge of Mr. V. D. Thawani, First Class in Cambridge Tripos, who was recently professor of the subject at the Lingraj College. Similarly, the professor of History, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Languages are men of first class qualifi-

MASS CONTACT WITH VILLAGES

Gandhiji Explains Importance Of Congress Constructive Programme

Writing under the caption "the Constructive Programme", Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Harijan", says:—

The Working Committee has emphasized the necessity of the members of the Legislatures and other workers taking the constructive programme of 1920 to the three crore villagers between whom and their representatives a direct contact has been established. The representatives may if they choose neglect them, or give them some paltry or even substantial relief from financial burdens; but they cannot give them self-confidence, dignity, and the power of continuously battering their own position unless they will interest them in the fourfold constructive programme, i.e., universal production and use of khadi through universal handspinning, Hindu-Muslim or rather communal unity, promotion of total prohibition by propaganda among those who are addicted to the drink habit, and removal by Hindus of untouchability root and branch.

NOT LESS TRUE TO-DAY

It was announced in 1920 and 1921 from a thousand platforms that attainment of Swaraj by the non-violent method was impossible without these four things. I hold that it is not less true to-day.

It is one thing to improve the economic condition of the masses by State regulation of taxation, and wholly another for them to feel that they have bettered their condition by their own sole personal effort. Now this they can only do through handspinning and other village handicrafts.

Similarly it is one thing to regulate communal conduct by means of pacts between leaders voluntary or imposed by the State; it is wholly different for the masses to respect one another's religious and outward observances. This cannot be done unless the legislators and workers would go out among the villagers and teach them mutual toleration.

Again it is one thing to impose as we must, prohibition by law and another to sustain it by willing obedience to it. It is a defeatist arm-chair mentality which says that it cannot work without an expensive and elaborate system of espionage. Surely if the workers went out to the villagers and demonstrated the evil of drink wherever it is prevalent, and if research scholars found out the causes of alcoholism and proper knowledge was imparted to the people, prohibition should not only prove inexpensive but profitable. This is a work essentially for women to handle.

BANISH "TOUCH-ME-NOT" SPIRIT

Lastly, we may banish by statute, as we must, the evil consequences of untouchability. But we cannot have real independence unless people banish the touch-me-not spirit from their hearts The masses cannot act as one man or with one mind unless they eradicate untouchability from their hearts.

Thus this and the three other items are a matter of true mass education. And it has become imperatively necessary now that three crores of men and women have rightly or wrongly power put into their hands. However hedged in it is, Congressmen and others who want the suffrages of these voters have it in their hands either to educate the three crores of mankind along the right lines or the wrong. It would be the wrong line to neglect them altogether in matters which most vitally concern them.

How To Stop Drain Of India's Money

GIVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mr. Yakub Hassanbhoy A Laljee, Vice-President, All-India Federation of Indian Insurance Chambers and Association, has issued the following statement:—

In your issue of the 14th instant appears Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas's presidential speech at the 62nd annual general meeting of the share-holders and policy holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, wherein he has contradicted the statement made by the General Manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited, who represented Indian Life Offices Association as regards the prevailing unhealthy competition conditions in an interview with the Hon. Law Member and hence it is doubtful whether the president's statement should be assumed as a correct one of the General Manager's. Sir Purushotamdas in the course of his speech said:—

"Dealing with the high rates of commission which had become necessary for securing business in this country, rates of commission in this country have been during the last 10 years or so forced up unduly by competition from some of the large non-Indian Companies which have been making a bid for business in India by paying first year's commission far beyond what was necessary or desirable. This practice has forced even the long and well-established Indian Companies to follow suit and, naturally, also others less able to stand the strain. Payment of this unnecessary high rate of first year's commission could not but result in the very undesirable form of competition between Agents of rival companies which has been steadily increasing in recent years in the offering of rebates in order to secure business."

WHAT MR. JONES SAID

On the other hand the Law Member in his statement (Legislative Assembly debates dated the 2nd February 1937, Official Report appearing on page 410), has been good enough to state frankly which is by now before the members of the Select Committee for consideration, the true substance of the interview that he had very kindly given to the delegates of Indian Life Offices Association, including Messrs. J. C. Setalvad (Vulcan), K. S. R. Iyer (Jupiter), K. C. Desai (Industrial and Prudential), K. Santanam (Lakshmi Insurance Company), and such others Nationalist personalities of the Indian Merchans' Chamber and Bureau, Mr. H E. Jones, General Manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, and also the President of the Indian Life Offices' Association and Mr. R. J. Duff, General Manager of the New India Assurance Company and Vice-President of the Indian Life Office's Association, extracts from which are as folllows:—

"This is easily understood as in Life Insurance Indian Companies have made and are continuing to make very satisfactory and fairly rapid progress. In respect of this, Mr. Jones, Manager of the Oriental Assurance Company, which I am told is the largest Indian Company dealing in life insurance, was examined. Like Mr. Duff, his complaint was directed towards Canadian Companies, rather than British insurers. He complained of the Sun Life Insurance Company paying high commissions, but nothing was left of his evidence on this point after cross-examination by Sir Pheroze Sethna: and in answer to Mr. Lamp he admitted that agents of his own company paid rebates. Starting to prove unfair competition by foreign companies vis-a-vis Indian Companies, he led himself to the situation that it was really a case of unfair competition by smaller and impecunious Indian companies against the bigger companies, not a case of foreign "against Indian but of the small against the big. Mr. Jones made this clear when he stated, I am quoting his words:

"Non-Indian Companies, I admit do not come into competition with the smaller companies".

Now, it is very difficult to find out as to what the Oriental and the Indian Life Offices' Association have to say, because both the responsible officers of the big institution and the President of the Indian Life Offices' Association have laid down different positions and given different interpretations as regards the prevailing unhealthy competition in the insurance circle which is undoubtedly massacring this growing National Industry which is paving the way towards achievement of success. But more than anything else, what surprises me, is why sufficient attention is not being paid to the harm which absence of protection and safeguards to our industries from gigantic foreign competitors does economically to this poor country day to day making it thereby poorer everyday which finally affects every Indian's pocket, whether rich or poor, thus causing the huge monetary drain for several years.

Hence, what is most essential at present is to consider two most important questions firstly to devise means and ways to restrict the huge monetary drain in other words, the economical dead loss to the country and, secondly to afford protection and safeguards to our national industries and to offer encouragement to them which may result in the flotation of still more companies so as conveniently to meet the country's requirements, under able and reputed businessmen because the present number of the Indian Companies is inadequate, which is a main cause why the Indian Companies cannot afford to make a bold stand against foreign competitors.

If such necessary steps are taken which are most essential, there is no doubt we shall very soon be able to get the economic freedom which, I venture to say, is substantially more valuable than political if both are carefully surveyed from their respective merits.

A. I. AUDICHYA BRAHMSAMAJ

22nd Session At Gozaria

(From A Correspondent)
MUTTRA, (By Mail).

The 22nd session of All India Audichya Brahmsamaj the conference of Audichya Brahmans of Gujrat, will be held at Gozaria (Baroda State) on the 6th, 7th and 8th June, 1937 The session will be held in Gujrat after 10 years. A Reception Committee has been formed with its office at Mehsana at present. Vaidyaraja Nana Shankerji (Bombay) is the Chairman reception committee and Mr. Hari Lal Amiram Jani and Mr. Revashanker Ramshanker Raval are secretaries.

Following names are nominated for the presidentship:—

Messrs. Ishwar Lal Kalidas Vyas M.L.A. Ahmedabad. Rati Lal Parvati Shanker Jani, Solicitor, Bombay. Mohanlal Gopalji Dave, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Has surpassed himself in
"SABOTAGE"
His greatest thriller,
starring:
SYLVIA SIDNEY,
OSCAR HOMOLKA.

PATHE
TO-MORROW
CORONATION
FILM BE HERE
ONLY ON PATHE SCREEN WILL BE SEEN EVERYTHING IN PERFECT DETAIL TAKEN BY
PARAMOUNT BRITISH NEWS
RIDING TO THE SCREEN ON A WAVE OF NEW LAUGHS!

Warner Bros.' filming of the hilarious stage hit, with
FRANK McHUGH
JOAN BLONDELL
GUY KIBBEE · CAROL HUGHES · ALLEN JENKINS
Sam Levene · Teddy Hart
A Mervyn LeRoy Prod'n · A First Nat'l Picture
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BOOK EARLY. 'Phone: 41561.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The week-end was full of sight seeing the suburban sea side resorts saw large crowds. Juhu with a record gathering of merry makers looked like a sea of moving heads along the beach.

Besides a few public meetings and social functions many Catholic festivals were celebrated.

Yesterday saw yet another feast of one of the biggest parish in the suburbs. St Andrew's Church, Bandra celebrated their annual XIII Hours Adoration with solemn devotion and pomp.

In the evening with a Marathi sermon a long procession formed by various Sodalities and Leagues under their respective banners wended its way to Mount Mary's Chapel on the Bandra Hill.

The East Indian Association which recently held a nine-day fete in celebrations of their Golden Jubilee. I understand have collected quite a big amount which I said was to go towards the industrial school for East Indian children.

This school from a general view point, would serve the communities' wants if started in the Bassein-Dharavi area and not in a close situated area of our City as suggested by some of the members of the Association.

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CITY'S POOR

In connection with the Coronation celebrations in the city, rice was distributed among the poor in seven sections. In response to the appeal issued by the Governor, the citizens donated a sum of about Rs. 10,000.

On Sunday morning grain was distributed at the following centres in the city: Esplanade Maidan, Maidan at the Nowrosji Wadia Hill, Northbrook Gardens, Gowalia Tank Maidan, the maidan at the junction of the Rippon Road and the Souter Street, maidan opposite the Bhoiwada Police Station and at the Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar.

About 25,000 men, women and children received the grain.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1937

WHAT MUST TELL

Commenting on Lord Brabourne's speech at Belgaum, Gandhiji rightly says that "His Excellency has talked round instead of walking straight to the resolution of the Working Committee." The evasion of that resolution is deliberate as the Congress demand, as interpreted by it, cannot possibly be regarded as being beyond the competence of the Governors. Gandhiji says further that "if the Belgaum speech is a paraphrase of Lord Zetland's recent speech, the situation is certainly no better, and it is possibly worse." There is no room for 'if' in the case, and if the situation is worse from one point of view, it may be made better from another, if only Congressmen go ahead, assuming that Government are not likely to be reasonable unless more pressure is exerted on them.

Kher's Reply

As Leader of the Bombay Congress Party, Mr. B. G. Kher has thought it necessary to give a fuller reply to the Governor, though he admits that "beyond the help, sympathy and co-operation, which were already offered at our first interview and which have been at our disposal for the last 150 years, the Governor's speech does not contain anything new." Mr. Kher is particularly keen on repudiating the Governor's insinuation that Congress is shirking responsibility and hard work and he declares that, "whatever our shortcomings, shirking work and responsibility can certainly find no place among them." The fact is, the Governor ventures to make the insinuation because he is constitutionally irresponsible. For he cannot be unaware of the fact that Congressmen have done in recent years very hard work—inside and outside jail walls—without the stimulus of princely salaries and allowances for band, parties, etc. However, merely bandying words will not move our Governors and their puppet Ministers. Mr. Kher is doing immensely more effective work in explaining the Congress policy to the masses in the small towns and villages. We wish all other Congress members in the legislature could do likewise. Mr. Kher says: "If His Excellency thinks he will not be required to interfere with the Congress programme as indicated in the resolutions already laid before him, why then, he has only to say it—nay less—on such occasions he has only to dismiss his Ministers, not even to promise not to interfere." Mr. Kher makes it clear that a promise or assurance is essential but that, if there are any scruples about constitutionality, the promise need not be anything more than that, in the event of a conflict, the Governor will exercise his powers by dismissing his Ministers. This is in accord with the resolution of the Working Committee, which says, among other things: "The assurances do not contemplate abrogation of the right of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry or dissolve the Provincial Assembly when serious differences of opinion arise between the Governor and his Ministers. But this Committee has grave objection to Ministers having to submit to interference by the Governors with the alternative of themselves having to resign their office instead of the Governor taking the responsibility of dismissing them."

United Front

Assuming what seems to be inevitable, that there is to be no speedy settlement between Congress and Government on the question of office acceptance, the pertinent question is what is to be the next step of the Congress. Giving special prominence to this question in his presidential address at the Ratnagiri District Political Conference, Mr. K. F. Nariman answers it in his own characteristic manner. "The only straight, feasible, national and patriotic course is to work for a 'United Popular Front' against this hated Act. Just as the Egyptian and Irish nationalists did, all petty differences must be merged, all communal and other party labels must disappear and the Congress must strive to bring on one patform and under one banner, if only on this one issue alone, even for the time being, all those who are opposed to this hybrid Act. That will bring about an immediate change." The need for a united front is, indeed, self-evident, provided, of course, that those participating in it are really earnest about ending the Act by all peaceful and legitimate means. We have to avoid the danger of a suicidal compromise on essentials for the sake of unity. If the masses, irrespective of caste and creed, are brought, in still larger numbers, under the Congress discipline, the necessary joint front will be both possible and effective. It will not end with ending the present Constitution. It will most surely pave the way to a National Constituent Assembly, which alone has the right to formulate a Constitution for the country and will have the strength to enforce it.

Frontier Gandhi's Call

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who has been meeting Mussalmans of Bombay, has placed his co-religionists under a deep debt of gratitude indeed by explaining to them their true national and communal duties. Having suffered and sacrificed as few have, he has a right to speak with authority on the subject. With a direct simplicity, born of selfless earnestness, Khan Abdul Gaffar has clearly put the issues before Muslims and effectively pointed out to them the answers also to those issues. The communal problem, Khan Abdul Gaffar very correctly urged, was the result of mutual but unreal distrust. It can be removed and removed easily. He gave an example of his own Khudai Khidmatgars and that example must suffice to convince every right-minded person that close contact and intimate co-operation in the common struggle will dissipate all distrust. And what ground has a Mussalman for fear? As Khan Abdul Gaffar says, no organisation can possibly trample upon eight crores of Mussalmans who are moreover in a majority in four provinces out of eleven.

Coming to the question of demands Khan Abdul Gaffar disposed it off in a manner which, we are confident, will appeal to every self-respecting Mussalman who believes that the best and irresistible justification of desiring is to deserve:

"If the Muslims did not deserve their rights, no 'carte blanche' would enable them to enjoy those rights with that satisfaction and that dignity which would be theirs if they played their legitimate part in the national freedom movement. If, on the other hand, the Muslims enjoyed those rights as well as they ought to enjoy by virtue of their being entitled to them, having taken their legitimate share in the national fight, then the need for such a 'carte blanche' would disappear. It was, therefore, primarily a matter for the Muslims themselves to decide."

The Khudai Khidmatgars have proved this. They have stood undaunted against the might of the British and they have won the confidence and affection of the Congress. To-day the whole Indian nation is proud of them, save, of course, the communalist Hindus and the communalist Mussalmans. Mussalmans must take their lead from these brave and earnest heroes.

As to the fight for freedom no Mussalman worth the name can possibly fail to regard it as his duty and no Mussalman worth the name ought to take refuge from this duty behind quibbles and pretentious excuses. The question is how? Khan Abdul Gaffar has explained why Mussalmans must join the Congress. It should be obvious that fight for national freedom can best and most naturally be carried on under a single national banner. And that banner is the banner of the Congress. There is another reason also. Let us quote Khan Abdul Gaffar: "Until the Khudai Khidmatgars joined hands with the Indian National Congress, their suffering seemed to have no end. The Khudai Khidmatgars at a time of great distress, when he and many of his co-workers were in jail in 1930, sought the help of the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference, but they did not have their support as their fight was against the Government. In those days every one belonging to the above organisations shrank from giving any help to the Frontier Pathans." Here is a revealing commentary on the pretensions and claims of Muslim "leaders" and their great organisations. It does not need any comment except that we hope Mussalmans will appreciate the significance of it.

THE EAST THROUGH INDIAN EYES

From Piracy To Exploitation

(By HASAN RABALE).

II

SINGAPUR, May 4.

It takes just four days to reach Singapore from Colombo. At Colombo the ships' authorities and the Port Medical Officer made a great deal of fuss about our passports and the Ships' Bill of Health as if we were aboriginals hailing from a disease-infected land with the result that we could not land before dark to see better the beauties of Colombo, if it has any. The ships departure was further delayed by a little engine trouble so that we had to make up some lost time in reaching Singapore. As we turned round the island we passed from the oppressive calm of the West Indian Coast to the balmy breeze which heralded the coming of the monsoon at Colombo. Every one from the first class passengers to the humblest sailors heaved a sigh of relief and with wide open nostrils began to drink in the perfume of the spicy island of the East. It is curious to think that spices should have played such a decisive part in settling the destinies of the East and given rise to the two great connected phenomena of the Modern World—Capitalism and Imperialism. In the sixteenth century, European cooking consumed far more spices than even in Indian and until their use declined, after French cooking revolution which spread its influence to neighbouring countries in the 17th century. But during that fateful interval of a century the whole course of human history underwent a remarkable change. The European hunger for spices in which commercial profits reached as high as 500 per cent. drove the traders to seek the supply at the sources in the East Indies. The trade was organised by the Portuguese, the Dutch and their successors, the English, and the Dutch, into a system politely called military commerce which was not for removed from piracy. Vasco de Gama when he could not induce the Arab-Moorish merchants, the ancestors of the Modern Moplahs, to enter into a fair exchange, cut the Gordian knot by seizing their ships and sailing to Lisbon with the booty. The other European adventurers further organised this looting and called it "Commerce and in this general plunder did not spare their coreligionists or fellow Europeans.

Unequal Trade

From piracy, to factories, from factories to forts, from fortifications to Empire, from Empire to exploitation, the transition was easy and inevitable. This unequal trade extended gradually from spices to all commodities, ranging from luxuries to necessities, from breakfast foods to locomotive. The world is now organised into buyers and sellers—the sellers trying to thrust their goods down the throat of buyers and all competing with each other as to who should steal employment from others. The net result is a strange spectacle of a world, one part of which is working more than 12 hours a day to provide goods to another which cannot find work for even 4 hours per day and expecting to be paid for them, if not now, at some future date.

Naval Junction Of The East.

It is at Malacca that the Portuguese first fixed their headquarters. The Dutch went further afield and ultimately drove both the Portuguese and the English to the mainland of India, where the former specialised in converting people to Christianity and the latter in the less lucrative clove trade. It is the logically minded Frenchmen who showed the way of securing all objects at one stroke by playing the pleasant game of deposing and enthrowning Kings. The English were rather slow in learning it—but thanks to the inspiration of a genius like Clive, they mastered it so thoroughly that they left their competitors far behind. We passed Malacca on the morning of the 4th but though it showed some remnants of its past glory, it has been definitely superseded by its younger rival, Singapore, which

(Continued on page 8 Col. 6)

Our London Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Baldwin's Appeal For Industrial Peace

LONDON, May 8 (By Air Mail.)

"In the Abbey on this day week our young King and his Queen will kneel and dedicate themselves to the service of their people. I appeal to the handful of men with whom rests peace or war to give the best present to the country that could be given at the moment. To rend the dark cloud that has gathered round us and show the people of the world that this democracy at least can still practise the art of peace in a world of strife." With these words, while making his swan-song in the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Prime Minister referred to the great mass movement of the organised working-class which is sweeping forward to do battle for higher wages, shorter hours and better life. It was a speech typical of the man who, as the head of his Government, has stood for years as a symbol of the relentless antipathy which the capitalist system bears for the working class.

Baldwin On Democracy

Mr. Baldwin has sung the praises of British "democracy" and on Wednesday he spoke, about the benefits it supposedly confers on the people. It is to the leaders of the working-class movement that this democrat addressed himself. Just as he discarded one King when it suited his plans, he has now dragged in another to garnish his "last appeal" to the nation. The handful of men he has referred to obviously mean the trade union leaders, with particular reference to busmen and miners. Instrumental for the Trades Dispute Act designed to cripple trade unionism and such other dictatorial measures as the Sedition Act, Public Order Bill, etc., he has the temerity to declare that "one of the peculiar features of our free institutions is that we have not the power to coerce people." But those who know the record of the Government cannot escape saying that the whole record gives the lie to this talk. It is a record of ruthless warfare upon the democratic rights of the British people, and deliberate denial, as in the case of Spain, of the democratic rights of others. Mr. Baldwin repeatedly spoke of the glories of British democracy. One has only to look at what is going on at the North-West Frontier in India to judge the reality. But perhaps the most sickening aspect of his "last appeal" to the House was the hypocritical attitude he adopted in relation to the question of the Harworth miners, where the issue is the upholding of democracy.

Miners' Rights

His "appeal" was made arising out of the discussion which took place on the question of Harworth. Yet as regards Harworth, where the democratic rights of the miners are being trodden underfoot, he carefully refrained from mentioning a single word. The life of the miner "is a dangerous life," he stated. How great is the responsibility of his Government for the terrible dangers which the miner has to face every thinking worker well knows. The British working class cannot forget the fact that in 1925 Mr. Baldwin bellicosely warned the miners that "the wages of all workers must come down." And it is he who set the whole of the State machine to work to break the General Strike in 1926. Now, as then, when the rights of the miners are being attacked, he comes forward with the plea of "peace" on his lips and a slobbering exhortation to "show the people of the world that this democracy at least can still practice the arts of peace in a world of strife."

The Inquiry Trick

The Government Court of Inquiry into the London bus dispute has ended its labours. A report has been submitted to the Minister of Labour. It recommends that an inquiry be held into the London bus dispute. That is the ludicrous fruit of the much-bloomed Court on which the eyes of tens of millions of people have been centred during the past five days. Evidence in support of the claim for a 7½-hour day, which is based fundamentally on the grounds of injury to health, is "inclusive" according to the report. "Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that a prima facie case has been made out for further investigation by a properly qualified body specially constituted to deal with this important matter. Should satisfactory proof be forthcoming of the need for remedy, we cannot but think that the Transport Board will be assured of the goodwill of the public when budgeting for any extra cost involved" concludes the official report. This is looked upon by many as a bag of conjuring tricks which are blatantly exposed. Those who support the claim of the busmen look upon the report as a document designed to carefully convey the idea to the public that the busmen's claim is not a just one. Having inserted this idea, it is then proposed that a further inquiry is necessary. While this is taking place, the busmen, of course, should return to work. Particularly should they do this to give evidence of their "loyalty" in respect of the Coronation.

Having thus put the busmen back where they were two years ago, more talk can take place. Then, if some time, in the dim and distant future, another Court of Inquiry should deliver a report favourable to the busmen, a possibility so remote as to almost beyond the bounds of practical politics, then the London Passenger Transport Board should be given permission to raise fares, i.e., "soak" the public once again. From the very moment of its release, every conceivable pressure is being exerted by Government, employers, Press and radio, to secure a return to work on the basis of this document.

An American's View

I am told that an eminent American who is now in London has expressed a view which, he has assured a certain London paper, is shared by a number of American friends of Great Britain, both among those at present in London, and those who have cancelled their visit. Summarised, the viewpoint expressed is as follows:

"The Coronation has been presented to the world as an occasion for national rejoicing on the part of all sections and classes of the British people. It was viewing it in this light that a large number of Americans decided to come to the 'old country' for the ceremony. On arrival, we find a

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PHILIP SNOWDEN

Philip Snowden ought to go down in British history as one of its splendid failures. A Civil Servant in his early days, British public life owes Philip Snowden to a tragedy. He met with an accident and was rendered a permanent cripple. He entered politics because of this disability and rendered great service to British Socialism. He was, indeed, one of the architects of the Independent Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party. But he could not keep pace with the times, which was partly due to training and partly to his nature, reserved and aloof. The result was that he deserted the Labour Party along with Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and J. T. Thomas and all but destroyed what he had built. There was, however, a difference between him and his two colleagues. Snowden was never guided by personal ambitions. And even his worst enemies—he made many through his tongue which was a spray of concentrated vitriol—could not deny him political rectitude which, almost like poetic justice, was responsible for his betrayal by his "Nationalist" colleagues. He was Britain's greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer. He could have died one of Britain's greatest Labour leaders also.

UNFAIR

If a Government cannot do their own duty by the unemployed among the educated, it is certainly not fair for them to reproach the people for giving education to too many boys or giving them too much education. In his reply to addresses from local bodies at Dharwar the Governor of Bombay sapiently remarked: "This class of unemployment is very largely due to the failure of parents and others responsible for education to realise that it is no use to try and educate boys beyond the standard which they are capable of attaining." The facts, however, are that higher secondary and collegiate education in India has now-a-days become so costly and rigorous in its annual tests that it is impossible, for sheer economic reasons, to over-educate boys. And the percentage of pupils who have obtained full secondary education is in this country far below the standard reached in progressive countries, where Government do their best to solve unemployment instead of reproaching the people for giving too much education to their children. Quite lightheartedly the Governor urged the people to stop the education of many boys and put them straight into occupations which provide employment. It is a question-begging suggestion as almost every occupation is over-crowded. What else is possible when our Government think more of British preference and British industries than giving adequate protection to Indian industries?

GOVERNOR IN BELGAUM

The decision of the Belgaum Municipality and the District Local Board to present addresses to the Governor of Bombay was rightly resented by the public of Belgaum. The hartal in the city and the demonstrations against his visit but feebly indicate the intensity of feeling towards the Bombay Government for defying the verdict of the electorate. The demonstrations were perfectly legal and the conduct of the police constable in belabouring Mr. Jeevanrao Yalgi, President of the Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee, was reprehensible: and if no action is taken against him the public will rightly regard the Ministers responsible for encouraging police excesses. In this connection we would also commend the action of Dr N. B. Kabboor, Chairman of the Dharwar Municipal School Board, in walking out of the Municipal Hall while the Municipality's address to the Governor was about to be read because the address had not been adopted by the Municipality.

BELATED JUSTICE

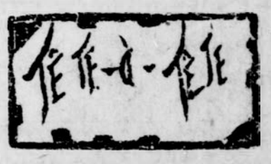
The return of the Hindustani Seva Dal building at Bagalkot is too belated to be graceful. The building, which has been in the hands of Government for more than five years now, ought to have been restored long before this, and the present 'interim' Ministers are very much mistaken, indeed, if they feel that they can earn some kudos out of such minor concessions here and there. As a matter of fact, there are even now a number of institutions and associations which are under the omnibus ban imposed under the Ordinance Raj of 1930-32, and it is but bare justice that they should be allowed to function lawfully. Any further continuation of the restrictions imposed upon them will now appear invidious.

Publication And Citation Of I. L. R. Cases

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under I.L.R. Act 18 of 1875 important cases decided by the various High Courts, are published in the I. L. R. series and the cases so published are only regarded as authoritative ones. Since the passing of the I. L. R. Act, the cases reported in these series are cited with the number of the Volume and the name of the place where the High Court is situated: e.g. if one has to cite Bombay cases, he refers them as 1 Bom., 2 Bom. and so on. This mode of citizens is now in vogue and has always been found most convenient. I. L. R. series are however now issued as I. L. R. 1937 Calcutta, Madras and so on, and the citation will therefore be as I. L. R. 1937 Calcutta, Madras etc. One fails to understand the significance of this departure. There are private journals like A. I. R. The cases therein reported are cited as A. I. R. 1935 Calcutta, Madras and so on. This change will therefore instead of simplifying matters make them more confused. Will the authorities concerned reconsider their decision and continue the old method of issuing the I. L. R. series with the number of the volume to preserve the continuity of the series and to avoid confusion in the mode of citation?—Yours etc.,

P. H. BANATWALA.



Dr. Hardikar has been notified that Government have decided to return the Seva Dal buildings at Bagalkot.

The elusive weapon with which volunteers were given rifle-practice" will, however, not be returned.

The reason is so obvious.

* * * *

In contrast with disturbances of previous years, the year under review was, politically, unusually calm, says the review of the administration of the Bombay Presidency, 1935-36.

And the people duly demonstrated their appreciation of the blessing at the last elections.

* * * *

"The tree is known by its fruit."—Mr. B. G. Kher.

Rather an interesting botanical interpretation of Sir D. B. Cooper, Sir S. T. Kambli, Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Huseinally Rahimtoola.

We leave you to imagine the picture or rather pictures for yourself. It's too good for words.

* * *

"In a moral sense," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "I regard Mr. R. A. Butler's and Lord Zetland's last statements as really constituting assurances."

Our Imperial Statesman would, however, never dream of regarding the Congress demand as justified 'in a moral sense." And naturally.

* * *

"Whatever the rights and wrongs of the present controversy between Government and Congress, it is certain that in the ordinary lay mind more and more prejudice is being created against the intentions of Government."

Says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, believe it or not.

* * *

Frontier Gandhi's Simple Test For Muslims

—Headline.

And so entirely difficult for Muslim "leaders."

Which explains all the trouble.

* * *

Apropos of the insinuation against Congress and Congress Muslims of the Punjab, Acharya Kripalani is a little astonished that a "responsible person" like Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana should give currency to unverified news regarding his political opponents.

On the contrary, Mian Sahib has rather proved himself a very responsible Unionist and Muslim "leader."

* * *

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Asaf Ali invites Mr. Jinnah "to return to Congress with as large a contingent of Muslims as he can assemble."

This is mean intrigue with a vengeance! The super-audacity of it takes our breath away.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah says that a Mussalman who is ashamed of his community is a contemptible man.

We quite agree.

* * *

The Dictator explains that all he is doing is to try to claim the Mussalmans back to the League.

A sort of Muslim League Back Bay reclamation with a dredger "M. A. Jinnah."

Hope history doesn't completely repeat itself.

* * *

Regretting estranged relations with Britain Count Ciani denied in the Italian Chamber that "Italo-German co-operation was a bloc. It was based on parallelism in policy."

Mr. Eden must immediately proceed—parallely—to face realities and declare himself quite satisfied that Italo-German 'parallelism' in practice is altogether different from Italo-German 'bloc' in theory.

* * *

Police-inspector: 'I told you to report to me at 10-30. It's nearly 12 o'clock now!'

Detective: 'I'm sorry, sir, but the fact is, I didn't know the time. One of those pick-pockets you ordered me to shadow stole my watch.'

Muslims Should Line Up With Congress

MAULANA AZAD'S CALL TO LEADERS

Allahabad Meeting Discusses Best Method Of Approach

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Muslim Conference, it is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his speech appealed for unconditional support of Muslims to the Congress without raising the thorny question of pacts or assurances from the Congress. He delivered a reasoned speech in which he explained why Muslims should join the Congress in large numbers without any condition or in a bargaining spirit.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed of Delhi is reported to have subjected Maulana Azad's speech to close criticism. He is reported to have been in favour of entering into a pact with the Congress satisfactory to the Muslims as a condition precedent to Muslim support of the Congress. He was, however, personally of the view that Muslims should fall in line with the Congress.

Mr. Bashir Ahmed is said to have made a very impressive speech replying to the criticism of Maulana Ahmed Saeed and frankly told them not to approach the Congress in this bargaining spirit.

MUSLIM LEADERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

Free And Frank Talks At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The informal Muslim Conference reassembled this morning and continued the general exchange of views regarding the methods of work and various difficulties which the Congress Muslims have to face. There was frank and free discussion, and various lines of work and ways of overcoming the difficulties in their way were indicated.

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is placing a programme of work this afternoon before the Conference, when Maulanas Ahmad Saeed and Husain Ahmad of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind will be present. The Conference at the conclusion of its sitting is expected to issue a joint statement outlining the programme that should be adopted by Congress-minded Muslims and giving reasons why Muslims should join the Congress.

The afternoon sitting commenced at 2 p. m. and the Conference is likely to conclude its sittings this evening.—A. P.

REMOVAL OF DOUBTS AND DISTRUST

What Jamiat-ul-Ulema Wants

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind held at Moradabad:—

1. The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema re-iterates this reality of facts that so far as the attainment of Independence and National and country's interests are concerned and so far as check to foreign influence and domination are concerned the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, has, times without number, in performance of the duty co-operated with the Congress in the struggle for Independence and offered all sorts of sacrifices. Hence, in connection with the struggle for freedom and country's best interests the question of joining or not joining the Congress is not at all before it.

However, so far as the establishment of majority rule, promoting peace and amity among its inhabitants and further to bring the country under a well organised and powerful system of government is concerned, the Working Committee believes that this can be attained only when the minorities have complete confidence in the majority, and all doubts and suspicions are removed from the hearts of the former.

Without mutual trust and friendly relations, peaceful and amicable life is impossible.

I. L. P. GREETS B. P. T. U. C.

Preparations For Session At Ahmedabad Forge Ahead

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union, writes:—

Preparations for the convening of Bombay Presidency Trade Union Conference at Ahmedabad have been going on.

The B. P. T. U. C. has elected Comrade Bhise, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta), to preside over the Conference at Ahmedabad, which will be held on the 3rd week of June.

Enrolment of Reception Committee members and propaganda about the Conference are going on by holding daily meetings in the working class areas.

I. L. P. GREETINGS

Messages of greetings have started coming, the first being from Mr. Fenner Brockday, who in a telegram says,

"Independent Labour Party sends your Congress cordial greeting."

Invitations are sent to various working class organisations in the Presidency.

FOUR YEARS OF NAZI RULE

Exhibition To Demonstrate Achievements Of N. Socialists

(From Our Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

On April 29 the exhibition "Give Me Four Years", which has been organised by the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, to demonstrate the achievements of the Nazi Government during the four years which Hitler asked for when he came to power, was opened.

The most striking section is in the main hall, which is devoted to Labour, Socialism, Civilisation, Politics and the Defense sections. The military exhibits predominate. Four fighting aeroplanes are suspended in the air. Below them are two anti-aircraft guns and a heavy field piece, tanks, and armoured cars. More striking perhaps, than the real war material is a full-sized model of a 250-ton submarines, into which a real torpedo is being loaded. There is, a photographic background showing Brobdingnagian soldiers on guard, and between them, in great characters, is printed an extract from a speech by Hitler beginning: "The fact of the German resurrection will go down in history as a miracle".

Upon the walls are gigantic photographic enlargements of Hitler and a picture symbolising the unity of the nation under National Socialism. In this are shown high heads of a soldier, a Storm Trooper, a Labour Service man, a Labour Service woman, and a Hitler youth's surmounting groups of each of these formation on the march. There is a cinema to seat 2,000 where films of the work of reconstruction done by the Nazi party during the past four years is being shown to the visitors.

AMATEUR CINE GROUP

Exhibition Of Members' Films At B. E. S. & T. Projection Room

We have received the following from the Motion Picture Society of India:—

Fine specimens of the work of amateur cameramen were exhibited at a general meeting of recently formed Amateur Cine Group of Bombay in the Projection Room of the B. E. S. & T. Company on Thursday evening. Four short films from members own stocks of 100 feet each, each depicting some very interesting and colourful scenes were shown, providing both instruction and entertainment to the audience. It was announced at the meeting that the display of members' films would be a regular feature of the meeting of the Group.

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, the President of the Group, in requesting Mr A. S. Trollip to deliver the inaugural address, thanked Mr. Trollip for allowing the Group the use of the B. E. S. T. Projection Room for its meetings.

Mr Trollip said that the Amateur Cine Group would be of great value to educational and public welfare organizations. It was a very fine idea and a fine hobby, providing both instruction and entertainment. If their work helped better observations of the things around them, that would be of a great achievement for better teaching and learning. It might even be a means of uplifting the "pressed" classes and relieving them from the monotony of bridge, mahjong and the Blue Room.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

If the Group could co-operate with the Safety First Association in producing films that promoted the latter's aims, then it would be helping a very laudable cause and at the same time add another very good reason for its establishment. There were other associations which welcomed the formation of the society. It could help greatly the village uplift movement in India and also the educational and public works departments of Government. Mr. Trollip wished the Group all success.

Mr. W. G. Osmond then delivered a lecture on "Common Faults of the Amateurs." He said that the main errors into which the beginners fell were in regard to focussing and exposure. Work was often spoiled by unclean lens, faulty movements of the camera, unsteadiness of the hand and several other minor factors. Mr. Osmond then showed a film which brough out clearly the defects caused by faulty procedure on the part of the cameraman.

Films produced by Messrs. A. J. Patel, W. G. Osmond, Lazarus, E. F. Hibberd, Dr. B. B. Yodh and Mr. M. S. Jepson were then shown. Some of them which were in colour were very successful in effect and elicited warm appreciation They depicted various aspects of life in Bombay. The screening of the films was accompanied by explanatory remarks by the members showing them.

At the end of the show, Mr. Ormerod announced that the next meeting of the Group would be held on June 8 at the same place, when there would be a business discussion about the future policy and programme of the Society

DEMAND FOR 10-HOUR DAY

Leather Workers' Union's Ultimatum To City Factory Owners

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Leather Workers' Union at their meeting held to-night at the hall of the Servants of India Society, unanimously decided to organise picketing of those leather factories at Mugbhat Lane, which do not conform to the Union's demand for reduction of hours of work to 10 per day. Picketing will commence from to-morrow evening.—United Press.

THOSE INIMITABLE BRITISH

"New York Post" Criticises Salary Proposal To Opposition Leader

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The "New York Post" under the heading "Those Inimitable British", has the following comment on the proposal that the Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons should be paid a salary:

We are more than ever sure that democracy will last as long in Great Britain as it will last anywhere in the world. We have been staring wide-eyed at the "Manchester Guardian", which tells us, quite casually, of an item in the Official Salaries Bill which proposes to give the Leader of the Opposition a salary of £2,000 a year.

To understand what this means imagine or try to imagine the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives putting through a bill giving an official salary to Representative Snell as Republican floor leader, about as close a counterpart as we have to the Leader of the Labour Opposition in the Commons. The mere proposal would set American editors goggle-eyed. The "Manchester Guardian" takes it very calmly.

Why is the proposal made? Obviously, says the "Manchester Guardian", the Leader of the Opposition has "very important duties". He must oppose the Government's plans. That takes research, secretarial assistance, piles up mailing expenses. Such opposition is "a very important function". Therefore, the Conservatives, to make sure they will be efficiently opposed, finance the opposers. Not a monocle drops at the suggestion".

May be it's a bit of Gilbert and Sulliba, and may be it's a bit of the Gilbert and Sullivan amiability that has made the British great. They seem to have earned civilisation's most important lesson: how to value rather than to hate and fear differences of opinion from "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition". We hail the Official Salaries Bill".

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA).

Is the financial world running again into the throes of another economic blizzard? It is somewhat paradoxical to note that when all the fundamental factors responsible for the boom conditions of the past few months, remain unaffected and unaltered, the markets all over the globe are evincing a continuous drooping tendency, suggesting the imminence of another economic crisis, the duration of which is rather difficult to determine There seems to be something rotten in the mechanism of the international finance.

Root Cause Of Crisis

The origin of all the present troubles in the financial world, is traced in many quarters to the 'gold scare' in U. S. A. The unfounded fears of a reduction in the dollar price of gold, the antagonistic attitude of President Roosevelt against a sharp rise in the capital goods and commodities, together with financial difficulties in important financial centres like London, Paris, etc., have precipitated the present crisis in the markets all over the world.

The Indian markets being highly speculative suffered most in the present crisis. Tata Steels in Bombay, Indian Irons in Calcutta, and scrips like Burma Corporations and Indian Coppers all over India, suffered a fall of about 40 per cent in their capital values during the past few weeks. All the minor scrips had to share a similar fate.

Most of the present troubles are more due to the over-speculative activity in the various markets during the past few months on account of the war scare, than to any of the abovementioned causes. A wave of speculative activity swept all over the world of finance, and the quotations were carried to such precipitous heights that even the slightest disturbance caused a serious dislocation in all the markets. And so the present state of affairs is more due to over-speculative activity than to any other cause. The operators in the different markets have suffered so heavily that it will take a couple of months for them to recover from these effects. As no change is indicated in any of the industrial or economic policy in any part of the world, all the markets are bound to revive when once confidence is restored.

It is somewhat interesting to note that each financial centre is shifting the blame for the present crisis to the other centre. The fall in Wall Street is attributed to continuous selling by London operators to meet their commitments in London. London troubles are attributed to foreign selling Growth of Profits tax, and fall in base metals. The catastrophe, that has befallen the Indian markets, is explained as a sympathetic fall with other markets. Everyone is trying to shift the blame to the other, but all are responsible for the present crisis. With the annihilation of both distance and time on account of the inventions of modern science, the markets all over the world are so inter-connected that any disturbance in one rapidly spreads to the other.

Stock Exchange Reform

The disinclination of the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association to introduce any wholesome changes in the constitution of the Stock Exchange, is quite evident from their evasive and light-hearted reply to the Financial Secretary of the Government of Bombay, on the report submitted by the Morrison Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee are divided into two groups: those which require legislative action and those which do not require such sanction. The Committee pointed out that their recommendations are interdependent and that they should be introduced in toto. And so the Association is trying to evade the issue, so as to perpetuate the same old conditions, and to allow the nice little family of Dalal Street to prosper unhampered.

Blank Transfers

As regards the question of Blank Transfers, the Association expresses its inability to take an initiative in the matter as it affects the Stock Exchanges all over India. It should be remembered here that the rules, practices and methods vary from one Stock Exchange to another in India and the introduction of certain rules in the Bombay Stock Exchange will not interfere with the working of other Stock Exchanges. For instance, in the Bombay Stock Exchange can make a forward purchase of certain shares, and he can carry forward his purchases indefinitely, while such thing is not possible in any other Stock Exchanges in India.

In such circumstances the Bombay Stock Exchange can very well introduce a rule prohibiting blank transfers. This will only curtail the carrying forward business by private individuals and brokers. Beyond that it should cause no difficulties if the blank transfer is declared as bad delivery. Of course such a rule must be accompanied by reduction in transfer and registration fees, because the present charges are rather exorbitant and prevent the small investor from entering the market.

To the question of margins, the Association have agreed, but the details are to be worked, and the necessary legislations is to be passed.

Necessity Of Control

The Association is completely against the assumption of rule-making powers by the Government of Bombay. As the Association is unable to take any initiative in the matter of introducing the proposed reforms, it is the imperative duty of the Government of Bombay to introduce an act in the Provincial Legislature at an early date, giving effect to the proposals made by the Committee. A stringent control over the Stock Exchange is an essential requisite for its smooth working. The recent wide and hectic fluctuations in share values, are sufficient to prove the necessity of a severe control over the Stock Exchange. The May Settlement is a patched up affair.

All-India Legislation Necessary

Further there seems to be an imperative necessity for an All-India legislation for the various Stock Exchanges in India.

The rules and practices of some of the Stock Exchanges are not known to anybody, and many exist only in name. Nowadays transactions are reported to have been taking place in Madras, Bangalore and many other Stock Exchanges. The peculiar feature of these Stock Exchanges is that the quotations given in these markets do not correspond to any real transactions. For most scrips the quotations are only nominal. There is no meeting place for the brokers to transact business. It is reported that a new Stock Exchange is going to be started at Calcutta. The Government of India should not allow the growth of mushroom Stock Exchanges in India. All the existing Stock Exchanges in India should be recognised by the respective governments, and the new ones should be started only with the permission of the Government, so as to avoid undesirable troubles to the public.

Tata's Profit-Sharing Scheme

In these days of Labour unrest all over the world, Tatas, the pioneers of Indian Industrial development, with the foresight of a master mind, have approved of

(Continued In Col. 5.)

(Continued from column 7.)

a profit-sharing scheme, so as to eliminate the potentialities of any Labour trouble at Jamshedpur workshops. From a great majority of the industrial centres like New York, London, etc., reports of a Labour strike are pouring in almost every day for increased wages and less number of working hours, because of the advancing trend of industrial progress. In India also the Jute, a major industry, is bristling with labour troubles.

The scheme introduced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., provides that when the amount to be paid as dividend exceeds Rs. 100 lakhs, the employees are entitled for half-month's salary as bonus for every Rs. 25 lakhs profit over Rs. 100 lakhs.

With the present progress of the industry, there is every chance for the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. to obtain even three months' salary as bonus for the year 1937-38. The fortune of the employees is now associated and identified with that of the industry itself. Hence there can be no labour trouble at Jamshedpur in the coming years. It is high time that all the other industries in India should introduce some such profit-sharing schemes for the benefit of the industrial labour as industrial prosperity is dependent upon the efficiency and welfare of the labour forces.

Ethiopia, Still A League Member

WHAT ITALY SPENT IN SUBJUGATING ABYSSINIANS

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

The latest A.I.C.C. Foreign Department news bulletin says:

The War Minister of the Italian Government has published documented information on the Ethiopian invasion.

During the last World War, in 1915, Italy intervened with 23,000 officers, 852,200 soldiers, 930,000 guns, 618 machine-guns, 3,700 motors and 670,000,000 cartridges.

Between 3rd October 1935 when the Ethiopian invasion started, and 30th March, 1936 Italy had sent into Ethiopia over twenty times the number of machine-guns, 14,536, five times the number of motors, 19,000, cartridges totalling 318,000,000, though the number of soldiers had gone down to 350,000 and officers to 17,100. These documents show the superiority of the Italian effort in backward Ethiopia of 11 million population as compared to the mighty Austro-Hungarian Empire of 58 million. They also show that this superiority lay in the direction of mechanised warfare; machine guns mowed down the brave but ill-equipped Ethiopian army.

The commandant of the Italian air forces in Ethiopia declares that aircraft was employed to throw 1890 tons of bombs, carry 430 persons and fly for 50,000 hours. At the beginning of the war, Italy had in Eastern Africa nearabout 100 aeroplanes of ancient construction; about the time of the capture of Addis-Ababa, she had over 350 aeroplanes two-thirds of which were of modern construction.

LEAGUE MEMBER STILL

Questioned in the Commons on 19th April if the next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations would legally recognise Ethiopia's conquest, the British Foreign Minister denied knowledge of the agenda. Questioned further if the British Government stuck to its former policy, the Minister answered in the affirmative. So, Ethiopia of the Ethiopians will continue to be a member of the League of Nations.

A set of the three conclusions is patient. The peace-loving and progressive section of world opinion, which prevented the British and other foreign ministers from recognising the Italian conquest last year, is still strong enough to checkmate further attempts. The Anglo-Italian Accord of the Mediterranean is kept bereft of its cornice; Anglo-Italian rivalry on the Red Sea life-line of the British Empire continues to exist. Ethiopia is yet alive and struggling against imperialist rule and the recurring guerella engagements and fascist massacres foil Italian efforts to have the last word on Ethiopia.

NAZI-FASCIST MENACE.

A Miniature Maginot Line of fortresses on the coast of Spanish Morocco is reported to have been built by Germany and Italy in the London "News Chronicle" In Ceuta, for example, there is a German battery of 155 and 4 anti-aircraft canons. Eleven canons have been placed in El Hacho, to the east of Ceuta. The Italian fortifications in Melilla are still more important; there are twenty heavy aircraft. The passage through the straits of Gibraltar is not safe enough.

It is understood that the British Government has ordered an enquiry.

India's Foreign Trade Policy

Mysore Chamber Demands Full Freedom

PLEA FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF DEFENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND, DOMINIONS AND INDIA

BANGLORE, May 15.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India according its full support to the views of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce regarding the Imperial Conference to be held in London this year.

DEMAND FOR FULL FREEDOM

The Mysore Chamber says that, in view of the constitutional changes in this country, it is now more than ever necessary that India should be allowed full freedom and liberty in settling her own trade policy with reference to England and the other Dominions and foreign countries. The right of the Government of India to negotiate trade treaties and agreements should be recognised and allowed and India should be allowed representation in foreign countries by her own consuls and trade commissioners. This latter concession is already recognised in the appointment of Trade Commissioners and Agents representing India in foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTE EQUITABLY

With regard to the question of Defence, the Chamber says that an equitable distribution of the cost of defence as among the Dominions, India and England should be worked out and enforced instead of India being made to pay more than her proper share, as at present.

In the matter of the development of Indian shipping and aviation the Chamber is of the opinion that India should be allowed complete liberty and freedom to develop her own shipping and that the policy of Government should be to encourage local enterprise in this direction in all possible ways.—United Press.

WISE MEN
INSURE WITH
CROWN LIFE
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA
12, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ENROLMENTS PROCEEDINGS FOR ALL 1938 EXAMINATIONS

Tuition ORAL or BY POST
For
Higher Banking (Cert. A.I.B.), Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Auditing (R.A.), Company Management and Secretarial Practice (F.C.C.S., F.F.C.S.), Accountancy (F.C.R.A.) and General Commerce (L.C.C. and D.Com. I.M.C.), etc.

Consult Principal or
Apply for Free Prospectus at:

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,
Trafford House, Prescott Road,
BOMBAY.

Burma's Homage To Congress President

Royal Golden Umbrellas Held Over His Head

CHEERING CROWDS LINE UP 200-MILE LONG MOTOR ROUTE

RANGOON, May 13, (By Air Mail).

Cementing of Indo-Burmese friendly relations, marching of Indian and Burmese volunteers side by side waving Indian tri-colour and Burmese national flag and typically Burmese agrarian cheering by crowds of villagers, were the striking features, witnessed by the Associated Press Special Correspondent, who followed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his 200-miles motor dash from Rangoon to Letpadan and back in a maroon colour speedster on Tuesday.

Homage Enroute

Enroute no less than five short halts were made at Hmawbi, Taikkyi, Okkan, Thonze and Tharrawaddy, where Indians and Burmans male and female, paid their respectful homage to the Congress President.

At Takkyi and Okkan, a bevy of pretty Burmese girls garlanded Pandit Nehru who in turn smilingly threw flowers at them and mingling with crowd patted a bunch of bonny Burmese kids.

Throughout the route Burmese villagers and their wives with babies in their arms stood on the roadside smiling and expressed rejoicing at the visit of the Pandit.

UNDER ROYAL GOLDEN UMBRELLAS

At Letpadan, the Pandit was taken in a procession in a decorated open car, Burmese Royal golden umbrellas being spread over his head. Melodious Burmese music played selected tunes for the edification of the Congress President.

The Indian and Burmese volunteers in the procession besides waving respective national flags carried red banners proclaiming socialistic and agrarian slogans.

The procession terminated at a pandal where the Pandit addressed the Tharrawaddy District Do Bama (Burma for Burmans) conference.

WELCOME ADDRESSES

Addresses of welcome were presented to him by the Do Bama conference, Letpadan Municipal Committee and the people of the Tharrawaddy District.

The Pandit replying to the addresses said that he felt at home in an audience of peasants and stressed that like India, Burma's biggest problem was agrarian problem. So long that problem was not solved there would be no peace. Therefore the real question was the removal of poverty and exploitation of masses.

Dwelling on the Do Bama address the Pandit said that he had been acquainted with certain facts about the last Burma rebellion. Those facts were firstly misery of peasantry and secondly that such an ill-equipped violent revolution was doomed to failure.

REBELLION AND ITS LESSONS

Therefore the essence of a movement to-day was mass organisation in an essentially peaceful and tactful manner. Burma, however, had learnt from the rebellion the ruthlessness with which British Imperialism crushed such revolution. In Burma conditions were now ripe for a mass organisation. Perhaps the British Imperialism having realised that India would not remain longer under its domination, had separated Burma so that they could hang on to it. Separation indeed had deeper significance. Burma was a rich country. Its oil and mineral wealth had made Britain to hold on.

NATIONALISM AND SOCIALISM

As regards nationalism and socialism he advised to yoke the two together.

Referring to Letpadan Municipal Committee's request of communal representation for Burmans residing in Cox Island and neighbouring areas in Chittagong Division, Bengal, the Pandit stated that India was fighting against communal representation. India when gained power would crush such representation.—A. P.

GOSSIP ABOUT KING'S HEALTH

Industrial Welfare Society Chief Refutes Malicious Talk

Malicious gossip concerning the King's health was refuted and condemned as "unkind and unworthy in mail week by Mr. R. R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, when he addressed the Industrial Copartnership Association in London.

"There is a curious failing on the part of many people," he said, "to wish to believe evil of public characters. Only yesterday at my club I was asked whether the King was epileptic.

"You may recall similar calumnies, alleging that the Princesses are deaf, dumb, or imbecile; that the Queen is deaf; that there may be no Coronation because the King is so weak, that his heart is so bad, that he may fail at the last moment; and that he is a rubber-stamp king.

"It has been my privilege during the last nineteen years to have seen a great deal of the King," added Mr. Hyde, "and I speak after a long and close association, during which I have seen him in every circumstances and in every mood.

RARELY LOSES TEMPER

"I have seen him as a Prince of State, by my own bedside in a nursing home, at his table and fire-side, and with his children. I have shared with him the hospitality of peers and commoners, and always he is a delightful companion, very human, very lovable, and free from all thought of rank and privilege.

"Only twice have I known the King to be in a bad temper.

"I was glad of it, because it showed another side to his character.

"Once was when an astute Press representative took advantage of the ignorance of the ways of the Press of his bride-to-be and led her into giving a very frank interview; the second time was when mounted police roughly treated a crowd of girls clambering round his car during some industrial visit.

"The King did not mind the girls there at all, and he was very annoyed.

"I have shared long swims in a rough sea with him; I have seen him play golf in different surroundings with the patience and endurance of most men. He has played a good game of tennis at Wimbledon; he has shot duck at dawn; and he has stalked deer.

HIS ENDURANCE

"He has endured long and tiring tours of cotton mills, shipyards, and mines, and once the National Anthem was played 15 times in nine miles, and he did not turn a hair.

"Never has there been any evidence of those shortcomings, of those physical and mental weaknesses, which malicious gossip has attached to him.

"One would have thought that the fact that since his brother's abdication he has not been ill a single day was sufficient to convince every intelligent person that the state of his health was such that anybody might envy.

UNKIND AND UNTRUE

"Those of you who hear this gossip, do not heed it; it is unkind, unworthy, and untrue."

During the past ten years the Royal Family had kept 3,000 public engagements in this country alone. Of these the King and Queen, as Duke and Duchess of York, had kept more than 800. Only one engagement was cancelled—when the King was suffering from a poisoned arm. On that occasion the Queen kept the engagement for him.

Mr. Robert Robertson Hyde, who is 66, was ordained in 1904, and from 1912 to 1916 was vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton, N.

He has been associated with the Industrial Welfare Society since 1919, and has written extensively on the society's problems.

CHIEFS PASS DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Following candidates have passed the Chiefs' Colleges Higher Diploma Examination held at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from the 14th to the 22nd April, 1937:—

In order of merit:—

Thakur Jaswant Singh of Gainta, Kotah; Maharaj Kumar Pramod Singh of Rajpipla, Rewakantha; Apji Amar Singh of Koela, Kotah; Kanwar Kishen Singh of Kunadi, Kotah; Mirza Khairuddin Khurshid Jah of Delhi.—A.P.

BRABOURNE FOLLOWS ZETLAND

Summon Legislatures, Urges "Hindustan Times"

NEW DELHI, May 16.

Commenting on Lord Brabourne's speech at Belgaum, the "Hindustan Times" says that the Governor of Bombay has taken up a position more or less similar to that taken by Lord Zetland. If Lord Brabourne really meant, says the paper, that he would extend to the Congress Ministers the freedom he was giving to his present Ministers and that the latter could give effect to the policy outlined in the Congress Election Manifesto without the Governor interfering by exercising his special responsibilities, it was certainly open to him to say so clearly, instead of allowing the public to infer as much from the speech.

A DEFINITE CONTRIBUTION

Lord Brabourne's assurance of his doing everything in his power to avoid a situation, in which conflict of opinion will arise between him and his ministers in the sphere of special responsibilities, is, in the opinion of the paper, a definite contribution towards ending the present controversy.

Concluding the paper suggests that the Governors should summon the legislatures so that there may be another opportunity for Congress leaders to talk matters over with the Provincial Governors. Any other course will increase the difference and make the new Constitution a still-born one.—A. P.

GURUKULA DHARMSHALA AT RISHIKESH

Appeal For Funds

GURUKULA KANGRI, (By Mail).

The Governor of the Gurukula University writes:—

Gurukula authorities propose to construct a Dharmashala at Rishikesh for the accommodation of visitors. The estimated cost of the Dharmashala will be about Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 5,000 has already been received. The Gurukula requests donors to come forward with the remaining Rs. 5,000 and construct rooms in the Dharmashala, at a value of about Rs. 800 each. A marble stone will be fixed up on each room stating the name of the donor.

The Governor, Gurukula, Kangri invites correspondence from donors in this connection.

Rs. 1,600 RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED OVERSEER

BANNU, (By Mail).

Arrangements have been made to obtain the release of Babu Abdullah Khan Sagu, Overseer of the District Board, who was kidnapped some time back along with one Uttamchand, agent of Diwan Jodha Ram, contractor, by paying a ransom of Rs. 1,600.

The relatives of the overseer have already borrowed a sum of Rs. 500 for the purpose and the negotiations for his release are now complete. The Overseer is expected to be in Bannu very soon.—A.P.

WHAT LEAGUE WANTS

Not To Rope In Muslims, But To Claim Them Back, Says Jinnah

A meeting of the general body of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League was held on Sunday evening, at the Kesar Baug, Dongri.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, was in the chair.

Speaking at the meeting Mr. Jinnah observed that after the elections were held, they had lost no time in taking up the work of organising the Mussalmans in the country. The Committee consisting of 50 members had appointed a Working Committee which was busy preparing the details as to how they should proceed further. It was necessary that they should frame their own rules and regulations. The Working Committee already opened its office in a prominent part of the city. They did not want to rope in Muslims into the Muslim League somehow, but they wanted to claim them back into the League.

DEVELOP SELF-CONFIDENCE

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said: "I am really surprised that the Mussalmans should either look to the British Government, which they think is all-powerful or to another organisation which has also acquired certain amount of power. Therefore, we must knock at their door. In other words, the Muslim is so degenerate that either he waits at the door-steps of the Government or at the steps of the Congress. I want you to have some self-respect, self-reliance and self-confidence and build your own house,—and believe me, you will be recognised by every one.

WHAT IS COMMUNALISM

"It seems to me there are some Mussalmans who are ashamed of their own community. Well, it may be, we are not well organised. Whose fault is it? It is our own fault. And I think, the man who is ashamed of his own people is a contemptible man. It is your business to make the Mussalmans better, it is your business not to be ashamed of them, but to do something which will make you proud of them.

"If any such effort is made, we are told that we are communalists. What is the meaning of communalism? Does that mean that you ought to allow your men to go to dogs? Does that mean that you should always beat at the doors of somebody? If you want to organise, create self-respect and self-confidence among you. If that is communalism, I am very proud of it.

"WE ALSO WANT TO FIGHT

"It is a scandalous statement to say that if you are in the Muslim League you are for slavery and if you are in the Congress, you are a nationalist.

"The Congress is fighting for the freedom of her country. It is after all a party. We also want to fight for freedom. Why should any Muslim think that because he joins the Muslim League he is against freedom for his own country?

"These are phrases dinned into your ears day in and day out in order that you should be in the same wretched condition as you are. Organise our people. There is no other party in the country, which desires freedom more than we do. Do not be carried away by these insidious methods of pouring poison on you which makes you look down on your own organisation and be dependent on somebody else."

LEAGUE WORKERS ACTIVE

Mr. Jinnah added that several District Leagues were already opened in the presidency and from the reports he was getting from the districts, the Muslim League workers are more active than the people generally believed them to be.

By organisation, solidarity and unity, Mr. Jinnah concluded, they would be able to establish for themselves a position in the Government of the country.

After a brief discussion the rules and regulations, the draft of which was already circulated among the members, were considered and adopted.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI AT RAIPUR

Need For Hindu Muslim Unity To Liberate Motherland

RAIPUR, (By Mail).

Maharashtra Sangh, Budhapara, organised a grand procession on Wednesday last to observe the 310th birthday of Shivaji with a full size photo of Shivaji on horse back. It terminated in Gandhi Chowk where a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Syt. W. B. Lakhe, on old Congressman of the place.

Thakur Piarelalsingh and Pt. Ramdayal Tiwary addressed the meeting. They pointed out that the times and circumstances had completely changed and now it was for both Hindus and Muslims to fight hard for liberating the common motherland with 'Ahimsa,' non-violence, as the sole weapon.

JAIN NUN LOCKED OUT

Alleged Difference On Religious Point

(From A Correspondent)

CAMBAY, May 13.

How difference of opinion on a religious point between two sections of the similar belief terminated in hostility was seen here yesterday when the doors of a public shrine (Upashraya) were shut against an aged Jain nun.

The reason of this unfoward incident is that the aged Sadhviji, Shree Jambushirji, observed Samvatsari on Saturday as against the former's belief of Sunday. On spread of this news in the city hundreds of Jains and non-Jains gathered near Kahrwada Upashrya and criticised this attitude of the followers of Nemisuriji. The said nun remain for the whole night outside the Upashrya.

China To Follow Egypt?

Commerce Chambers Demand Suppression Of Capitulations

ALLAHABAD (By Mail)

The latest I.A.C.C. Foreign Department Bulletin says:—

The Project of judicial organisation in Egypt after the abolition of Capitulations, which was before the Montreaux Conference, provides for Mixed Tribunals in Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah. These Tribunals are to be formed with 55 Judges, out of whom 37 will be foreigners; the Court of Appeal with 17 Councillors, out of whom 11 will be foreigners. In case of vacancies consequent upon retirement, death or resignation, only Egyptians are to be appointed. Consular Tribunals of the capitulatory Powers are to be abolished from 15th October, 1937, except in regard to cases of personal law and that also during the transitional period. The Mixed Tribunals are to deliver justice in the name of Egypt and the languages employed shall be Arabian and one of the three languages, English, French or Italian. These Tribunals are to try cases arising out of civil, commercial or criminal dealings among foreigns or of foreigners with Egyptians.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The total foreign capital invested in Egypt amounts to 50 billion francs, between 7 and 8 billion rupees. It is a little more than half of the foreign capital invested in India. Out of the 50 billion francs, France alone has invested 35 billion in the various Egyptian enterprises or commercial undertakings. All this will now be subject to Egyptian law with certain reservations.

CLEVER MOVE

Egypt had a national government, an army and police of her own, and she was clever enough to time her fight for fuller freedom with the Ethiopian crisis. Even now the European complications arising out of the Ethiopian crisis continue and Egypt appears to be making full use of them.

It is a matter of some significance that the Montreaux Conference is the first international assembly, in the post-sanctions period, which Italy has cared to join and she is expressing considerable sympathy with Egyptian demands. Egypt is not unaware of the true nature of this sympathy, but it strengthens her hands in her negotiations with France and the United Kingdom.

STEP FORWARD

The Montreaux Conference is no doubt a step forward in the Egyptian fight for fuller freedom and, consequently, a step backward in the integration of the British Empire. The life-line of the British Empire and its strategic outposts are being simultaneously threatened by three differing forces; growing socialist and radical opinion at the home and abroad, imperialist rivalry with fascist countries and the powerful and developing urge for freedom in the colonies, and the Montreaux Conference is expressive of the last two forces. The Conference may serve a stabilise conditions for Britain, as indeed it does, but it does so only temporarily and on a comparatively unfavourable level. It is only to be hoped that Egyptian nationalism will continue the fight.

CHINA TO FOLLOW

China has ardently taken up the Egyptian lead. 173 Chinese Chambers of Commerce have petitioned the foreign minister to take energetic measures for the suppression of capitulations and the extraterritorial rights of foreigners.

The rising political consciousness of Egypt may lead to the convocation of an Asiatic Congress in Cairo, particularly of the Arab peoples, for exploring possibilities of greater trade.

THE EAST THROUGH INDIAN EYES

(Continued from Page 6.)

has become the great naval junction of the East. Its hinterland is not large but is extremely valuable as the source of raw materials like tin and rubber which have recently figured so prominently in the Stock Exchanges of the world. It has a large entrepot trade but above all it is the Eastern naval and air base of the British Empire and the meeting place of nations—the Chinese, the Malayese and the Indians. According to all rights of conquest, trade, history and culture, it ought to belong to India Long before the Europeans came on the scene, it and the neighbouring tracts were colonised and civilised from India. The Malaya are mostly Mohamadans but they have more affinities with Indian Musalmans than others. The Straits Settlements were conquered from the Dutch by India, under the First Lord Minto and owe their present prosperity to Indian Labour which receives only a bare subsistence, while all the profits of exploitation are disbursed in London. By geographical configuration, Singapore is meant to be the Eastern Gate of Greater India, as Aden is the Western Gate. But why talk of gates—Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern—when the innermost heart of the house has been stormed and occupied?

Dutch East Indies.

Beyond Singapore looms the rich and teeming Empire of the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch have less colour prejudices and govern the island with the help of a large half-caste population running into more than a million who are not looked down upon by pure Europeans in the same way as the Anglo-Indians in India. The Dutch rule over the Muslim Malaya is cheap, enlightened and efficient and, within limits, popular with the half-castes and is a notable example of State Socialism, without democratic control. Under it agriculture—specially rubber, tea and sugar cultivation—has been much better organised than in British India or Ceylon but the absence of popular control reduces the whole area into a vast population which supplies raw materials for essential Dutch industries in Holland. A despotism does not cease to be a despotism because it is enlightened. The more efficient it is, the greater is the exploitation of the people, who do not control State policy and do not understand the purpose of the State. There has been recently a tendency to set up representative institutions on the model of those in India, which give the appearance of rather than the substance of power but this camouflaged despotism does not cancel the essential conflict of interests between the "home" country and the Dependency and whenever that is openly revealed, the latter goes to the wall. This was evident in currency matters and the recent trade negotiations with Japan when textile competition from that country became serious. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should be analogous political movements in the Dutch East Indies deriving inspiration from Russia and India. There was an incipient communistic rising which was easily suppressed and there is a Gandhi cult which is tolerated with as much good humour as in India but such movements do not go far, owing to the ignorance, and educational backwardness of the Malayas and complete economic control of the Dutch over them. It would appear that the future of the Dutch Indies is ultimately bound up with that of India. Its fortunes will rise and fall with that of the neighbouring countries. Meanwhile, a peaceful intercourse will be carried on with the Chinese and the Indians in which the former with their lower standard of living will have the advantage.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A TALKING—TO

Porthos and Aramis appeared at once and stood there stiffly but with dignity before M. de Treville, whose look was dark and ominous. D'Artagnan, who felt that a storm was brewing, pressed himself up against the wall. The captain paced to and fro in the room until the noise in the antechamber had recommenced, then stopped before the two Musketeers, whom he covered from head to foot with an angry look, and said witheringly, "Why the devil do you insist on wearing a uniform, Aramis, when a cassock would be so much better for you. And why do you need such a fine baldric, Porthos, to carry a toy—swords?"

A GAMBLE.

M. de Treville's wrath was due to his people having had a quarrel the night before with the cardinal's guards, in which the former had been defeated, and even arrested, a disgrace that Porthos and Aramis had eventually avoided by fleeing. The cardinal had served up the scandal to M. de Treville the very same night at the royal gambling tables. The King and the cardinal had each his guard consisting of the best swordsmen in the kingdom, and although they both loudly denounced duelling they clandestinely, set them on to each other. Their very humour depended on the victories or defeats of their men. Life at the court of Louis XIII was very largely a matter of intrigues between the king and the cardinal.

Anti-Act Ideology For Masses

(Continued from page 12)

what was known as, the Gandhian period, when the message of the Congress was carried to every nook and corner of this vast land and to every remote village in the country, and the mass consciousness and awakening, which are very essential in a national struggle, were created

Having briefly surveyed the previous history of India, the speaker dealt with the present situation which was undoubtedly the most acute in the political struggle of this land. He said:

EGYPT AND IRELAND

It is remarkable how very similar such phases are in the struggle for emancipation in different countries and we may refer particularly to the more recent ones in Ireland and Egypt. There, too, we find about the same time similar stages leading to the final phase of parliamentary conflict and ultimately resulting in national triumphs.

The Conscription Act in Ireland caused stir and indignation similar to the Rowlatt Act in India, and like the Punjab atrocities, there were what are known as the Easter Rebellions, leading to terrible repression, usually known as the Black and Tan methods; and the Milner Commission, like the Simon Commisison here, evoked a similar political storm in Egypt, followed in quick succession by repression, political depression, reaction and revival. Thus even a perfunctory glance, at the contemporary political histories of other nations, will convince a political student that the phase through which we are passing today, namely, the parliamentary conflict between the people's right as represented by the electorate and their results, and the ancient so-called exploded prerogative of the crown as represented by various feudalistic, imperialistic, vested and capital interests. Curiously enough the very first battle on behalf of the people's right as against the ancient prerogative of the crown, was fought on the British soil in the very land which to-day takes the cudgel on behalf of the British imperialistic interests against the largest democracy known in the world, and outrageously tramples upon the rights of million of inhabitants of this country. Every student of the English History knows and every Britisher to-day remembers with pride, the glorious days of Cromwellian Parliamentary Revolt against the encroachment of the British crown leading ultimately to fatal results, when King Charles of England was publicly beheaded being found guilty by a tribunal of Commoners of having defied and challenged the majority verdict of the British Parliament and the representatives of the people. "Vox populi, vox dei," that is, "the voice of the people is the voice of the God," is a saying oft-quoted by the Britishers, but with the reservation that it is only the voice of the British people which is considered to be the voice of the Christian God. That is the historic beginning of the great struggle to end the prerogative of the crown. Since neither in Great Britain nor in any other country, do we find a King, or the defenders, protectors and advocates of the crown, ever venturing openly to defy and challenge what are known as the elementary and fundamental rights of the people, as represented by democratic popular vote through duly, legally and popularly elected national assemblies.

MEANING OF ABDICATION

A similar disaster followed Great Britain when once again they ventured and tried to impose the will of the British crown and trample upon the national will of distant colonials, and once again, the verdict of the nation as expressed by the national assembly, triumphed over the foreign encroachment and interference and resulted in the entire loss of such a valuable prosperous colony, America; and even to-day, in quite another shape and form and under rather romantic circumstances, that popular will has triumphed, though in a wrong cause, even over the personal inclination of a King as proved by the fact that one of the most popular Kings, Edward VIII, had to renounce and abdicate his throne, because the people's cabinet through its Premier, decreed that his matrimonial action was against the verdict of the Constitution as interpreted by the people's representatives.

Such is the history and traditions with which the Britishers and all modern democrats look upon with pride the democratic institutions. And contrast this with the outrageous manner in which the same is sought to be violated and outraged in this country under one pretext or another: If such a constitutional outrage were attempted in England to-day, there would be a revolt and civil war

It is due to this expensive lesson learnt at home and abroad that made the Britishers wiser in their policy towards their White colonies, and desiring to avoid the last bitter experiences, the British Parliament and crown had never thought it advisable to impose from a distance their will or power against the national verdict of any of their White colonies, but they meekly submitted to the constitutions, reforms and proposals, enacted by the representatives in the National Parliaments and Assemblies of these colonies, even to such an extent, that the British Parliament would not even alter those colonial constitutions by some amendments without the previous consent or approval of the colonial Parliaments themselves, thus admitting the right of complete self-determination and acknowledging the sovereignty of the people over the prerogative of the crown, for which the Britishers themselves had fought years before. However, these are the principles only for White colonials and White countries; they are not to be applied in cases of Egypt and India, where different principles apply.

PSYCHOLOGY OF DEADLOCK

Taking advantage of the weakness of the opposition and being impelled by selfish motives of exploitation in these countries alone, they are once more trying the old exploded dangerous game of foisting the will and the scheme of the Britishers on the subject peoples against their will and in spite of their universal protest

In order properly to understand the present political situation, the so-called deadlock, it is necessary to study the historical background behind the present political impasse, and realise that it is not only a constitutional or legal quibble or struggle, but it is the revival of the old conflict caused by the reiteration of the exploded theory, between what is known the advocates and defenders of the ancient prerogative of the Crown as represented by the imperialistic vested interests in Great Britain, and the Indian National Congress, which stands and fights for the national will and national right of self-determination for the people of India.

CHURCHILL RULES THE ROOST

It is surprising that friends like Sapru and Setalvad both of whom are supposed to be great students of political history, should lightheartedly plead for a gesture of good-will and peace, as if it were a question of more liberal interpretation or construction of some clauses here and there of the Government of India Act and capable of adjustment by more liberal and broad outlook, whereas the question is one of fundamental policy and basic principles. Have they so soon forgotten the bitter experiences they so recently had in the R T. C. and Select Committee farce? Have they forgotten the history, the genesis and origin of these special powers and safe-guards against which they themselves were fighting so stoutly and bitterly till the last? How can they ignore that real factor in British politics which still possesses, the power of influencing major issues like Indian problem and making and unmaking of ministries in London? It is not the speeches of Lord Zetland or Mr Butler as spokesmen of the British Cabinet; but more significant and important is the speech of Mr. Churchill who represents that reactionary and extreme conservative group, which is still deluded under the ancient exploded theory about crown and prerogative; and in his speech on the present situation in India, he has openly declared that neither the Governors nor the Viceroy dare give the assurances demanded by the Congress, because these special powers and safe-guards were introduced into the Act deliberately and after full consideration and in spite of united Indian opposition, to appease and satisfy that reactionary and conservative element in Great Britain These provisions were introduced, as it were with open eyes and knowing fully well the significance and the consequences, to buy the votes of that powerful reactionary group, and it was on this distinct assurance that Mr Churchill and his irreconcilable group practically acquiesced and allowed the Bill to be passed into an Act. Therefore, the situation now created in India is not one unforeseen or unexpected. The British Parliament and Cabinet knew that such deadlocks, as soon as the Act was put into force, were bound to occur They had two alternatives—either to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Indian nationalists or to submit to the illegitimate clamour of that reactionary group in Great Britain They deliberately made their choice and therefore invited the deadlocks which are inevitable and because they knew, as Mr. Churchill openly threatens, that yielding to the Indian demand would create a crisis in Great Britain itself, there would be such a storm of opposition from that reactionary recalcitrant and anti-Indian group, and any day they would prefer a milder crisis in this country than an acute political situation in their own country.

That gives the real picture of the Indian situation as viewed by this typical British mentality, and we would ask our gullible friends like Sapru and Setalvads to take a serious note, both of the tone and its contents, whilst pleading for a gesture of goodwill or for a solution by liberal broad interpretation. In view of this open threat of British Militarism to suppress by force the rising tide of Indian Nationalism, in view of this open challenge from a responsible Britisher, which has not been repudiated by any authoritative quarter, the conclusion drawn by Mahatma Gandhi, that the Britishers still desire to rule India by naked sword and not by the verdict of ballot boxes is perfectly justified.

WHITEHALL TACTICS

But, nowsoever, insulting, humiliating and provoking such an outrageous outburst may be, still it is more honest, sincere and less hypocritical than the smooth platitudes of Ministers from Whitehall and Westminster, who in order to justify their position, always trot out the old arguments, which nobody believes now, of their responsibilities and duties as trustees to protect the minorities and other helpless dependants in India, though everyone else knows very well that all Indian interests, whether minorities or others, are better protected under any Indian administration than under foreign patronage; but what needs protection by safeguards and special powers is the British commercial interest and the British services, and undoubtedly the Viceroy's and the Governors' special powers are intended specially to protect these foreign interests, which are in danger in case of transfer of real political power to India. Thus the whole question boils down to the same old issue, namely, the trial of strength between two conflicting interests, and if we survive the onslaughts of repression and if we show patience, suppressing first impulse and desire to grasp at small benefits, at the time of such a crisis, and at the same time exhibit tact and statesmanship, then there is not the slightest doubt that we will come out as triumphantly from this national ordeal as our struggling friends have done in Egypt and Ireland. Luckily for us we have the recent experiences of these two countries before us. They have gone through all the phases through which we are passing, and therefore we should be guided by the steps and measures which they adopted so successfully in tiding over those crisis.

THE NEXT STEP

The question is what is our next step. From what is stated above, an attempt to untie the knot is manifestly undesirable at this stage, as it betrays a short-sighted policy, and will result in only a temporary patch-work remedy and is bound to lead to further troubles within a short time, at the same protracting our agony by giving a longer lease to the Act; because, it is not a mere constitutional issue but a question of radical fundamental change in the basic principles and policy towards India. Again looking to our neighbours for guidance, the only straight, feasible national and patriotic course is to work for a 'United Popular Front' against this hated Act. Just as the Egyptian and Irish nationalists did, all petty differences must be merged, all communal and other party labels must disappear, and the Congress must strive to bring on one platform and under one banner if only on this one issue alone, even for the time-being, all those who are opposed to this hybrid Act, that will bring about an immediate change The task is easier than faced the compilers of the Nehru Report, because if there is one national political issue on which we may make both to state that nearly 99 per cent. of the Indian nationalism is united, it is this; all condemn the Act and clamour for a substitute

BRITISH METHODS EXPOSED

The Congress has successfully cornered the British diplomacy for once and exposed the hollowness and hypocricy of their empty declarations; from the official admissions themselves Congress has demonstrated before the world and the country that the much-advertised and long awaited Provincial Autonomy promised for India was a cruel hoax played upon the nation and the so called democracy has crumbled like a house of cards even before the Act has begun to function This fresh move for popular united front against the Act will similarly test the bonafides and sincerity and seriousness of Indian patriotism; particularly since it has taken the ugliest shape from the Select Committee, the Liberals, the Constitutionalists the Justicites, the Muslim League the Indian States subjects the Khilafatists the Harijan Leaders and even Loyalists and Darbaries have

(Continuedd on page 10 col. 6.)

BRAND'S

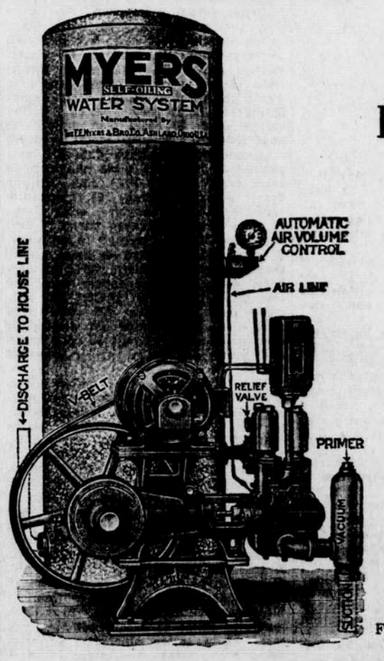
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

THE SURE RESTORATIVE IN CONVALESCENCE

MYERS

SELF-OILING ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC

Home Water Systems



For SHALLOW and DEEP WELLS

Perfect and continuous lubrication. No personal attention required. Automatically controlled. Quiet, economical, efficient and dependable.

Simply turn a faucet and you get fresh water bubbling forth directly from the source, at any point on the piping line and at any height. No overhead tank is necessary.

For Particulars & Prices Apply:—

Sole Agents: THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.

8, HAMAM STREET, P. B. No. 684, BOMBAY. (Telephone No. 24633).

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

TO ENRICH THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR...

There is a wealth of hidden beauty in your hair that could so easily become your proudest possession—dark, lustrous tresses, young with health, soft to the touch, kept always in good condition with Atkinsons Hair Oil. The skill and care that go to preparing this famous oil—the accuracy of the blending, the scrupulous tests for purity—make it the finest of its kind in the world.

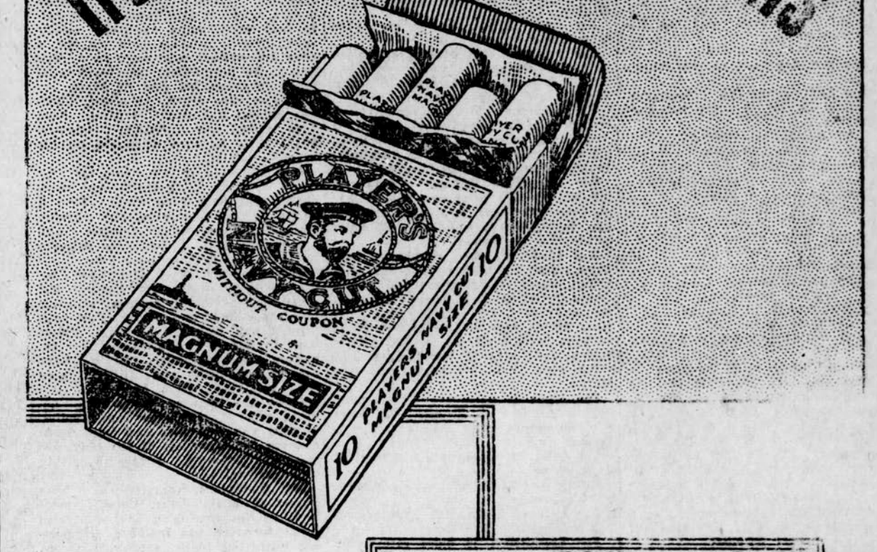
Atkinsons Hair Oil can be obtained in the following attractive perfumes:

PANDORA CALIFORNIAN POPPY
JASMIN OTTO OF ROSES
MUSK SANDALWOOD

ATKINSONS
HAIR OIL

AK 16/1-50

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS



So make sure they're PLAYER'S.

3 annas for 10 MAGNUMS

PL/14

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 15.

F F Campbell and Coy's s.s. Pres Polk of 6304 reg tons Capt C W Hawkins arrived from Boston via New York, Havana, Los Angels, Sanfrancisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Akbar of 2479 reg tons Capt. J Beathe arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Benares of 6720 reg tons Capt. A Lec arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead, Marseilles and Portsaid with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Mauly of 3417 reg tons Capt. G Nowlis arrived from Osaka via Chefoo, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt. S K Baird arrived from Durban via L'Marques Mazambique D'Salaam Zanzibar, Mombassa and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt H Lennox arrived from Abadan with cargo of bulk oil.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 15.

P and O S N Coy's s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons Capt K Tsukuda sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong with passengers and local cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's s.s. British Freedom of 4165 reg tons Capt. J Bolger sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

Anchor Line Ltd s.s. Tarantia of 3089 reg tons Capt J Duncan sailed for Liverpool via Bhavnagar Port Okha, Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N Coy's s.s. Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt T E Daniel sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Fusijama of 3907 reg tons Capt U Sementi sailed for Kobe via Karachi and Colombo in ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, May 15.

The following steamers booked for loading on 15-5-37.

S S Aida Lauro (Ralli Bros) for Portsaid (For order).

S S Badarpur (B S O S and D Coy) for Rangoon.

S S Tairea (M M and Co) for African Port via Porebunder.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, May 15.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Fusijama 3907 Karachi 15-5 L Triestino
3 Mantai Maru 4259 Karachi 18-5 O S K
5 India 6031 Aden 16-5 L Edwards
6 Takada 4223 Karachi N F M M
7 Tarantia 3098 Glasgow 15-5 Anchor Line
8 Hopetor 3099 N F N F L Dreyfus
9 Lindenfels 5193 Antwerp 18-5 L Edwards.
Jetty End Jetty-British Lord 3520 Abadon 17-5 A J Oil.
10 Glasgow Maru 4227 Japan 24-5 M M
11 Tango Maru 4238 Yokohama 15-5 N Y K
12 Britannia 5231 Liverpool 20-5 Anchor Line Ltd.
13 Alipore 3241 Japan 16-5 M M
14 President Polk 6304 New York 16-5 F F Campbell
15 Burdwan 2879 London 15-5 M M
17 Marionga D Thermiotis 2977 Antwerp 19-5 K Nixon

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaveera 3089 Calcutta N F Scindia S N
3 Vita 1955 N F N F M M
15 Janaki 539 Malabar Coast 14-5 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalamohan 3146 Rangoon 16-5 Scindia S N
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 18-5 T Morrison
G Gostcappelle 348 M Coast 16-5 Merchant S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Bhutan 22-5-37 M M
Carthage 27-5-37 P and O S N
Strathnaver 3-6-37 P and O
Maloja 20-5 P and O

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 22-5-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mcphee 16-5-37 J Finlay
Castalia 26-5-37 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Aagtekerk 23-5-37 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK

City of Auckland 16-5-37 F F Campbell
Langbank 22-5-37 F F Campbell
Montgomery City 19-5-37 M M

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokushima Maru 18-5-37 N Y
Mayebashi Maru 16-5-37 N Y K
Celebes Maru 17-5-37 N Y K
Ginyo Maru 30-5-37 N Y K
Victoria Maru 25-5-37 O S K
London Maru 24-5-37 O S K

FROM TRIESTE

Victoria 18-5-37 L Triestino
Gloria Stella 18-5-37 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Moncalieri 17-5-37 I T

FROM BASRA

Bandra 20-5-37 M M
Varela 22-5-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Cranfield 22-5-37 M M
Garmula 23-5-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

City of Mandalay 20-5-37 K Nixon

FROM KARACHI

Treuenfels 23-5-37 L Edward
Vita 13-5 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatimura 15-5-37 M M
Nirpura 20-5-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 22-5-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranpura 29-5-37 P and O
Narkunda 22-5-37 P and O
Mongolia 5-6-37 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 20-5 Grahams Trading

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 20-5-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 28-5-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-5-37 F F Campbell
Langbank 19-5-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Bian Camand 27-5 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 18-5-37 L Triestino
Fukuyo Maru 13-5-37 O S K
Celebes Maru 23-5-37 O S K
Tango Maru 15-5-37 N Y K
Alipore 18-5 P and O
Victoria 18-5-37 I Triestino
Mantai Maru 25-5-37 O S K
Celebes Maru 26-5-37 O S K

FOR BASRA

Bankura 26-5-37 M M
Baroda 19-5-37 M M
Varsova 20-5-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 26-5-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 18-5-37 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Seledus Maru 22-5-37 O S K

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalamohan 11-5-37
S S Parvati 11-5-37
S S British Lord 10-5-37
S S Kalo 11-5-37
S S Tarantia 11-5-37
S S Jalaveera 13-5-37
S S Indira 13-5-37
S S Dayavati 13-5-37
S S Vita 13-5-37
S S Britannia 13-5-37
S S Caboto 13-5-37
S S Burdwan 14-5-37
S S Costcappelle 14-5-37
S S Sonavati 15-5-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 15.

S S India for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton raw F G Gardes; 110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 205 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 220 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Gdynia: 240 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 110 balesc cotton raw K Devchand; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Company.

S S Glasgow Maru for Yokkaichi: 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw J Cotton Trading; 300 tons old scrap iron A Popatlal; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Yokohama: 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 550 bales cotton raw J Cotton Trading.

For Kobe: 700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1000 bales cotton raw J Cotton Trading; 300 tons old scrap iron A Popatlal; 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey 100 bales cotton raw A Podar; 100 bales cotton raw B Factories; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan.

S S Pres Polk for Alexandria: 93 bales cotton grey sheeting A H Diab.

For Port Said: 25 bales cotton grey sheeting A H Diab; 13 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 500 tons manganese ore J Finday; 100 bales hemp raw Meyer Nissim; 27 bales woollen rags Patel and Co; 2000 bags ground nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 2100 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 80 bales wool raw V Comershy; 15 bales wool raw V Virchand; 100 bales cotton raw A Chunilal.

S S Manley for Genoa: 1100 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 125 bales cotton ray J Cotton Trading; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 546 bags castorseed Oil Seeds Trading; 1333 bags castorseed Bhuta; 1779 bags linseed bold M Bhuta.

From Trieste: 275 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1260 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton.

From Fiume: 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Venice: 360 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw H Nensey.

For Suez: 25 bales cotton grey yarn S J David.

For Istanbul: 100 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

S S Britania for Glasgow: 51 dms. Castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Liverpool: 51 dms. castor oil A Hargovindas; 15 bales wool raw E D Sassoon; 80 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales raw white wool D Abraham; 30 bales black wool D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 130 cases gum E Manjee; 500 bdls hemp raw S M Rajgor 50 bales raw wool D Abraham; 210 bdls henna leaves Gandhi; 525 bales cotton raw H. Nensey.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 225 bales cotton fly L O Vora, 189 bales cotton waste R Pallanjee; 189 bales cotton fly (clean) R Pallanjee; 390 bales cotton fly G L O Vora; 27 bales clean cotton rags C Kalidas and Bros; 44 bags roots S M Rajgor; 18 bales cotton wiste oily M Narotamdas.

For New York: 261 bags gum N Muljee.

For Suez: 28 bales c c piece-goods (bld shirting) E D Sassoon; 220 bales c c piece-goods (grey sheetings) E D Sassoon.

For Demeram: 75 bags g nut in shell S M Rajgor.

Rotterdam: 32 bags buffalo pickers P Kassambhai.

For Port of Spain: 125 bags ground nut in shells S M Rajgor

For Stockholm: 15 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Varsova for Baghdad: 20 cases lubricating oil S D Engineer

S S Burdwan for London: 64 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham.

S S Alipore for Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Moji: 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Aido Lauro for Portsaid: 16000 bags cotton seed Ralli Bros.; 8796 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Manchester: 19 bales cotton twist M Narotamdas; 33 bales cotton waste oily M Narotamdas; 21 bales cotton waste oily M Narotamdas; 17 bales cotton twist oily M Narntamdas; 55 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 15.

S S Toyama Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Shanghai: 820 bags green bean; 283 bales straw board; 97 bales silk yarn; 39 bales raw silk;.

From Colombo: 3114 bags copra; 35 bds empty gunnies.

From Singapore: 26 bags areeanuts

From Hongkong: 200 bags green bean 61 cases elec. goods.

From Nagasaki: 50 cases sardines in tomato sauce.

From Fusan: 25 cases enamelware.

From Bangkok: 1606 pcs teak conversion.

From Canton: 600 bdls cossia; 60 rs. matting.

From Yokohama: 175 cases rayon yarn; 20 cases wooden block; 300 dms bleaching powder; 200 cases beer; 77 cases toy; 805 cases rayon and cotton mixed piece-goods; 158 bales rayon piece-goods; 41 cases rayon goods; 35 pkg ply wood; 75 bdls candles; 200 bales straw board; 31 cases dry battery; 123 cases clocks 100 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn; 29 cases cotton back satin; 90 cases spun silk yarn; 122 cases silk goods; 137 cases silk piece-goods.

From Moji: 50 cases sheet glass: 56 cases earthenware; 46 pcs sanitary ware 50 cases veg wax; 106 bales auto tire; 50 cts glass bottles; 500 cases beer.

From Nagoya: 216 bales g cotton shirting; 49 cases rayon yarn; 25 bales white cotton mull; 25 bales cotton yarn; 25 bales cotton piece-goods; 253 cases glassware, 1007 cases porcelain ware; 127 cases glayed cotton tile.

From Yokkaichi: 50 cases earthware

From Osaka: 25 bales rayon yarn; 72 bales cotton piece-goods; 45 bales grey cotton shirtings; 30 bales white cotton shirtings; 60 bales art silk yarn 35 cases umbrella goods; 68 cases electric goods; 124 cases white mercerised cotton yarn; 27 cases glass lamp ware; 126 cases malleable iron ships fitting; 45 bales grey gassed cotton cotton yarn; 38 cases iron nails; 15 bags soda ash; 50 pkgs metal sand 400 csks coal pitch; 20 bags glue; 768 cases glassware; 188 cases glass bangles; 34 cases brass circles; 197 dms aniline dyes; 20 cases bobbing; 100 cts gaphite crucible; 70 cases rayon satin cloth; 23 cases two-folded rayon yarn; 17 dms dyestuffs; 77 cases twisted rayon yarn; 20 cases glass bottles; 40 pkgs glass beads; 22 cases porcelain ware; 45 cases brass wire; 125 cases copper wire; 450 crts galvd plain iron sheets; 340 coils galvd iron steel wire; 100 coils galvd steel wire; 75 cts galvd flat sheets; 36 cases galvd wire netting; 30 cases celluloid goods;; 19 cases tin mechanical toys.

From Kobe: 181 cases cotton piece-goods; 110 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 66 cases cotton jeans; 34 cases celluloid goods; 319 bales straw board 573 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece-goods; 35 bales cotton fents; 59 cases samples of art silk mixed piece-goods; 27 case elec. goods; 200 csks coal pitch, 18 cases iron bar; 85 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn 77 cases rayon piece-goods; 81 pkgs glassware; 20 cases rubber insertion; 35 bags clay; 120 cases confectioneries, 21 cases knives; 19 cases rubber goods; 27 cases art silk and cotton mixed piece-goods; 89 cases campher (refined) 101 cases celluloid bangles; 20 cases mosquito coils; 25 cases heel tips; 40 cases white cotton shirtings; 27 cases galvd bolts, straps and nuts; 83 cases silk piece-goods.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

Liverpool, April 28.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

There has been a slowing down of business, both of yarn and cloth during the past week. The quieter time was attributed to the sharp fluctuation in raw material values.

Dealers have not been accustomed for a long time to finding quotations advancing on days that cotton values have declined. That has happened on several occasions recently. Order books in most directions are so healthy that producers are not desirous of extending their commitments and the only way to prevent that is by raising prices

India has made a better response to recent price advances than had been expected. When other markets were buying freely at stiff rates it was stated that India would not pay Lancashire prices. Dealers held out for a time but makers here were in a position to be independent and their insistance on prices has had its effect.

Pongees, fine mulls, jaconnets, dhooties, sarries and dyed fancies have been booked and a healthy business has still to be done when the market is more settled.

A slower pace is now being set by South America, after the heavy purchases that have been made for a period of several months, but dyeing cloths, split poplinets, printers and fancies are being booked for delivery in the early part of next year.

Operations for West Africa are being conducted with less vigour but some of the leading makers continue to arrange important contracts in both printed and bleached goods. Prices have been tested very freely by exporters to Egypt but results have been disappointing and little more than retail lots have been sold.

There has been an encouraging demand from Switzerland for voiles, muslins and organdies and from Scandanavia for cambrics. Dutch bids for greys for finishing have invariably been acceptable.

The Dominions markets have been buyers of khaki drills, linings, sheetings, poplins and dress fabrics. Home trade turnover has included important quantities twills, sateens, limbrics, Government cloths, rayon fabrics and plain goods.

YARN.

Spinners of American yarn have experienced a quieter demand. It is just the sort of market to cause consumers to hold off. Producers are not adverse to a slowing down after the good run they have had and are satisfied that there will be plenty of business available when values become more settled. The enquiry for ring beams, however remains brisk and there is a growing scarcity of cop-twist. The slower demand has not lead to any easing of prices. Quotations are firm and the tendency has been for margins to improve. It is stated that many firms are regarding the fixed prices as maximum prices and that their willingness to sell at those rates without any attempt to do better is preventing others from selling at a higher level.

Improvement has been reported in the enquiry for certain Egyptian type yarns and especially for white yarns for dhooties and good weights have been sold at stiff prices. Hosiery yarns have sold sparingly and only a restricted turnover has been negotiated for the Continent. Proposals are being put forward for a legalized price agreement for Egyptian type ring yarns.

STATISTICS OF GOLD PRODUCTION AND WORLD TRADE

May 5th.

The April number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations gives, information on Gold production and Gold Reserves Shipbuilding and World Trade.

Gold production in 1936 has continued to increase throughout the world. Apart from the U. S. S. R., for which country no precise information is available, the output amounted in 1936 to 350,000 kg., it was almost 10 per cent. greater than in 1935 and about 47 per cent. greater than in 1929. The gold production of the U. S. S. R. which was estimated according to different sources to have amounted to 140-180,000 kg., in 1935 has probably increased at a still faster rate.

Among the other big producing countries the rate of increase from 1935 to 1936 was in Australia 26 per cent., in the U. S. A. 15 per cent., in Canada, 13.5 per cent., in Japan (including Korea) 11 per cent., and in the Union of South Africa 5 per cent.

The output of all the remaining smaller producers, which are constantly increasing in number, rose by 10 per cent.

The known gold production of 1936 represented about 565 million old U. S. A. dollars; the recorded central monetary gold reserve of the world (excluding the U. S. S. R., Italy and Spain) increased during the same year only by 16 million dollars. But from the end of December 1936 until the end of March 1937 the recorded gold reserves of the world have increased by 214 million old gold dollars. The reserve of the U. S. A. increased by 186 millions that of the Netherlands by 81 millions, that of the Union of South Africa by 21 millions, and that of Japan by 6 millions. Small increases of 1-2 millions are also recorded for Poland, Turkey, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (whose central reserve, however, had been increased in December 1936 by 315 millions transferred from the Equalisation Fund to the Bank of England). On the other hand, reserves dropped by 88 millions in France and by 7 millions in Belgium.

The amount of gold which may have accrued during 1936 and recent months to the Reserve of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. and to equalisation funds and similar reserves is not known.

The gold value of world trade during the month of February 1937 was equal to that of January, although according to the movement in earlier years the short month of February usually shows a decline. It was about 16 per cent. higher than in February 1936.

Total tonnage launched in the world in the first quarter of 1937 was about 21 per cent. greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1936, but 30 per cent. smaller than in the last quarter of 1936.

Total tonnage under construction in the world at the end of March 1937 increased by over one-third as compared with a year ago and by about 9 per cent. as compared with the end of December 1936. With the exception of Germany and Sweden the tonnage under construction was in all countries greater at the end of the first quarter of 1937 than at the end of 1936.

The upward movement of wholesale prices which became more rapid in many countries from the middle of 1936 continued during the first months of the current year. As compared with June 1936, wholesale prices in March or February 1937 have risen, in terms of national currencies. In France by 46.6 per cent., in the Netherlands Indies by 33 per cent., Indo-China by 32 per cent., in the Netherlands and Switzerland by 23 p.c., in Belgium by 21.5 per cent., and in Japan by 19 per cent.

In China and the United Kingdom the increase amounted to 16 per cent. In Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Chile, Finland, Norway, Estonia, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and India the rise was between 15 and 10 per cent., in Hungary, Bulgaria and the U. S. A. it amounted to about 9 per cent.

The smallest increase is recorded for Germany with 1.5 per cent., and for Austria with 2.9 per cent., while in the remaining 9 countries for which statistics are available, wholesale prices have risen between 4 and 8 per cent.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

state of industrial unrest—not by any means confined to London—which, unless tactfully and justly handled, bids fair to wreck the whole proceedings and, be it said, make Great Britain a laughing stock in the eyes of those nations of whose friendship Great Britain stands at present in the greatest need. America not least. We ourselves in the United States have been experiencing perhaps even on a greater scale, similar industrial unrest, which had it been handled with a touch less light would have undoubtedly resulted in major disorders, throughout the country. Great Britain is the parent democracy of the world. On an occasion such as the present, a manifestation of that spirit which originally inspired that democracy would have the most important influence throughout the world. The busmen, who have been negotiating for two years for improved conditions—improvements which are directly to the benefit of the public at large—have shown a spirit of moderation rare enough today. If the Government so wished, it could have settled the dispute long ago. There is still time for such a settlement, but action of the kind which is evidently contemplated is likely to create a position in which any settlement becomes impossible."

A Suggestion

In another quarter, whose sources of information are generally reliable, it is stated that the London Passenger Transport Board has definitely stated that, whatever the decision of the Court of Inquiry may be, they are not in a position to concede the men's demands. That this argument is in fact fallacious, says this source, "is obvious enough from the Balance Sheet, and is generally admitted to be so in the less partisan City circles. While claiming that it is under a legal obligation to pay an interest rate of five per cent on its "C" stock by 1938 and that to grant its employees their demands would make this impossible, the Board is in fact paying just under 5 per cent (4.575 per cent) already on considerably inflated capital—equivalent actually to a rate of 6.17 per cent. It is suggested in some City quarters that the simplest method of settlement and one not disturbing the rights of the Board's shareholders, would be for the Government to raise the £112 million capital in the open market at under 3 per cent—which could be done immediately—and then to pay off the shareholders in full. This would entail a saving of approximately £2,000,000 annually, out of which the men's demands could be met.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, April 28.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

After being firm on Thursday of last week with business in Standard Sheet on the Spot going on at 11 1/2d. the Market became easier on Friday and steadied up again on Saturday. The opening on Monday was distinctly weak and the weakness continued till Tuesday when a slightly better tone set in, the lower levels having attracted fresh buying. Business was done on Tuesday in Standard Sheet on the Spot at 10 5/8d. but before the close 10 3/4d. was paid. To-day after a steay opening the market has again turned weak. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 10 7/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show a fall of 5/8d. per lb. for Spot and 11/16d. per lb. for the forward positions.

The decline which has taken place in the past few weeks in the World's Markets for Rubber must have heavily reduced the open speculative position and in some Markets, particularly New York, we believe that a fair sized bear account has been built up. It is not unreasonable to look for some recovery from present levels though confidence has been considerably shaken and a recovery we think can only be slow.

The cause of the decline is not inherent to the Rubber position itself which has undergone no important change. It has been caused by general unsettlement in Stock Markets and Commodity Markets which are ascribable, as far as America is concerned, to uncertainty regarding the future monetary policy there, particularly with reference to Gold, and so far as this side is concerned very largely to the Chancellor's announcement of the reintroduction in this country of the old wartime expedient then known as "Excess Profits Duty" and now described as "National Defence Contribution." The details of the application of the tax are as yet not known. The Chancellor's speech last night leaves room for hope that when the full text of the Finance Bill is available it will be found that ways and means have been devised to avoid the more glaring injustices which the proposed tax would seem to impose on a commercial community only beginning to recover from a period of severe depression and still having much leeway to make up. So far as Rubber is concerned it may be pointed out that Great Britain consumes only between 9 and 10 per cent. of the World's production of which about 80 per cent. is used by the motor industry, so that the World price can only be very slightly affected by the British Defence programme.

I.R.R.C. MEETING.

In accordance with the announcement made after their meeting on Tuesday, 16th March, another meeting of the Committee was provisionally fixed for yesterday. On Thursday

Anti-Act Ideology For Masses

(Continued from page 9).

all vied with each other, and even with the Congress to use as strong a language as possible to condemn it and clamour for a better substitute. Hence, the new move for a popular united front against the Act should be welcome by all these, provided their opposition and condemnation was de Lafide, sincere and serious It is a perfectly legitimate use of such deadlock to exploit them for political purposes and spread mass educative propaganda through them; our opponents know and realise their propagandist value, and hence are naturally anxious to find a way out and end them as soon as possible, before Anti-Act indeology spreads in the country. Again it is through such "United Popular Front" that we can also break through the shackle of separate electorates and bring together representatives of all communities on a common political platform, and this smaller circle also ultimately forming the nucleus for the larger mass gathering, the Constituent Assembly contemplated in the Congress resolutions.

One more strong argument in support of this united policy. The greater tragedy, the worse national disaster, the so-called impending All-India Federation, which is a perpetual Bond of Slavery, can also be best averted by the popular front. Will political India rise to this occason and furnish one more glorious and inspiring example to the history of the world, of the triumph of united democracy against clever British diplomacy? So far in all conflicts recorded in history, the righteous cause of sovereignty of popular rights has always succeeded against autocracy and ancient exploded Imperial prerogative. India will be no exception to that universal rule.

It is the privilege and duty of the Indian National Congress, as the only national representative organisation, to strive for this move, even as the Wafidists in Egypt and De Valera in Ireland tried for a popular united front There is no power on earth, including the Diehards and Churchillites in England, that could safely resist an all-India nationalist political demand, containing the minimum all-parties agreement that would be presented for final acceptance.

Curiously enough, this wise course is suggested from a quarter least expected; such is the marvellous effect of the British official confessions, of the impotency and the farcical nature of the Act, that even such a staunch and consistent pro-official and imperial organ as the "Statesman" and that veteran Liberal leader, Lloyd George, have both suggested that the only solution is to find a suitable substitute for the Act and enter into a new Anglo-Indian treaty on the basis of absolute equality as was recently enacted in Egypt and Ireland. Thus the atmosphere is created and Congress should take advantage and strike while iron is hot. The soil is ready for a popular united front, and we hope that the political India will rise to this great occasion, and forgetting all other minor issues and concentrating on this one major vital issue, will work towards that end.

BE PREPARED.

For us, the rank and file, we have only to make humble suggestions, leaving it for leaders and higher commands to accept or reject them. In the meanwhile, our duty is clear; to strengthen the Congress and thus equip it for the impending conflict.

So far I have not dealt with the local problems which I am sure are agitating the minds of the local workers and leaders. The reason why I have not touched them is because I have not made a study of these problems, and I do not want to speak on them without a close study, and also because I desire that at this critical juncture, the political mentality of the whole of political India should concentrate on the above larger issue alone. Let us hope that this ancient and historic District of Ratnagiri, within the Tilak-famous Province of Maharashtra, will give a lead to the country in the right direction so that the seed for a popular united front may be sown on the patriotic shores of Ratnagiri and that move may grow into a gigantic country-wide campaign, resulting in a popular triumph and national success as it had recently achieved in Egypt and Ireland.

Let our National Slogan for the time being be:

"Down with the Act and down with the bogus Ministry set up to prop up this Act."

Vandemataram!

Reuter issued a message as follows:—

"Reuter is informed that in the absence of any pressing business the next meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee, tentatively fixed for April 27, has been postponed until Tuesday, May 25."

MALAYAN STOCKS

Figures of stocks in Malaya within the regulated areas have now been published and including those in Province Wellesley etc. stocks in the hands of dealers amount to 15,606 tons while stocks on estates of over 100 acres amount to 24,709 tons. Total stocks within the regulated areas thus amount to 40,317 tons which compares with 44,346 tons at the end of February 1937.

U.S.A. MOTOR TRADE.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, has published figures of production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles in the U.S.A.—not including the output of Canadian branch factories—for the month of March. The output was 403,730 passenger cars and 90,240 commercial vehicles, giving a total of 493,970 vehicles compared with 363,930 vehicles in February and 379,840 vehicles in January this year. The total output of motor vehicles for the first three months of this year comes to 1,237,740 which compares with 1,072,581 for the same period last year, the increase being equal to 15.4 per cent.

MOTOR TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The production of motor vehicles for the five months October 1936 to February 1937 according to figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders amounted to 208,032 vehicles against 182,238 vehicles for the same period in 1935/36. The increase of 25,794 vehicles is equal to 14.2 per cent.

Total exports of motor vehicles from Great Britain for the first three months of the current calendar year amounted to 25,401 vehicles with a value of £3,004,461 against 18,519 vehicles with a value of £2,323,497 for the first three months of last year.

It is estimated that the number of motor vehicles in use in Great Britain at the end of March amounted to 2,015,467 compared with 1,844,089 at the end of March 1936. The increase of 171,378 vehicles is equal to 9.3 per cent. These figures do not include motor cycles.

GOVT. AWAIT DR. MEEK'S REPORT

Echo Of International Sugar Conference

SIMLA, May 16.

With reference to the demand for repudiation of the agreement arrived at, at the International Sugar Conference committing India to the prohibition of seaborne export of sugar except to Burma and the grievance made out that Indian interests were not consulted, it is stated that India was directly represented at the Conference by Dr. Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner, in the absence of the High Commissioner, who was at the time busy with an important conference in America.

The Indian point of view was placed at the conference by Dr. Meek, who has made a report on the conclusion of the conference. The report is being awaited by Government and until that is received they are in a position to say anything further in the matter.—Uniter Press.

SUBHAS CONGRESS FUND

An Appeal To Public To Contribute A Lakh Of Rupees

Mr. N. C. Mitra, Secretary of the Subhas Congress Fund in the course of an appeal says:

Shortly after the release of Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose from detention, it was decided to raise fund of at least a lakh of rupees and make it over to him when he returns from change fully restored health to take up his duties in the service of the motherland.

The fund is to be spent by him (a) in Congress work in Bengal, (b) in having a building in a central place in Calcutta for the accommodation of the Congress organisation of Bengal with a hall to be named after Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta and a library with a Hindi section. A Committee has been selected for the purpose and collections have started and will continue till the 16th June 1937—the day of the death anniversary of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das.

The country has shown its rejoicings at the release of Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose in unmistakable signs. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said "The return of Subhas Chandra Bose after long years of imprisonment, exile and internment, is an event of importance not only in the public life of Bengal but that of India. The proposal to collect a fund of a lakh of rupees to do so seems to me to be eminently fitting." Pandit Nehru has commended the proposal to the public and he hopes that the response will be worthy of the person we honour and the great cause we serve."

Let the fund be the concrete evidence of the nation's rejoicings at the release of the country's worthy son—Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose

All collections are to be remitted to the Central Bank of India Ltd., 100 Clive Street, Calcutta to the credit of "Subhas Congress Fund" or to the Joint Treasurers Kumar Debendra Lal Khan, 3 Minto Park Road Bhowanipur, Calcutta. Srijut Basant Lal Murarka, 7 Lyons Range Calcutta or to me

Roosevelt Favours Stability Of Commodity Prices

SHORT COVERING IN COTTON

Sentiment Less Nervous But Crop Outlook Good

Bombay, May 15

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was less nervous. President Roosevelt confirms in favour of commodity prices stability within reasonable limits. Traders on the cotton market were interested in Senator Bankhead's suggestion of revival in the domestic allotment plan together with President Roosevelt's intimation of the revival of A.A.A. but the market was little affected.

The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices eased on Liverpool cables and then advanced with offerings limited. Market was dominated chiefly by the technical position and improvement of wheat and stock markets. Prices then reacted moderately on realising.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 12.40 which was the lowest level for the day. There was steady buying and prices advanced 17 points and October was quoted 12.59 which was the highest level but prices again declined on increased selling and closed at a net rise of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 13.18c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 12.98c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 6.92. There was Bombay straddle buying which met Continental liquidation. The upturn was attributed to reports that President Roosevelt will not interfere with commodity markets and that the United States will purchase gold direct from Russia. There was straddle buying trade calling and short covering which was offset by London liquidation. The market closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 7.12d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 5 to 15 points down. Uppers futures were to 2 to 6 points up with Spot cotton 27 points down at 9.40.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy selling. Sakels futures declined 72 to 62 points and Ashmouni futures closed 61 to 28 points lower.

MANUAL WORKERS

Messrs. Langley and Co state:—

From the point last week when, after good lead from Bombay, Alexandria and Liverpool, New York on two successive days turned round and closed lower, it has been evident that all is not well with American cotton markets.

Two months ago cotton was something to be begged, bought or stolen because to-morrow it would be higher.

The speculator saw easy profits. And overdid it. For his trouble he had his fingers nipped. And now it looks as if he won't buy cotton even with bad money.

That bulge of over two cents on the chart from mid February to end March! Was it merely an ebullience which never should have happened? And the market having returned to the price level existing before its short lived excitement, is not even partial recovery justified?

The market really is not prepared to argue about it. But views the whole position with the gravest suspicion, considers that the rise resulted from a scramble to cover a temporary shortage and that, on calmer consideration, the world has in prospect an adequate supply of cotton.

There is something to be said for that viewpoint. But the bulge did, in fact, mean something.

It was the result of an almost unprecedented expansion in the demand for cotton goods stimulated by a large increase in the spending power of people on the cotton standard when universal re-armament suddenly directed to their pockets immensely large sums of money.

Those conditions of prosperity for the world's manual workers have been unaffected either by the bulge or the subsequent collapse. The conditions which created a record March American domestic consumption and brought life into dead textiles in Lancashire still exist. That fact is, in our opinion, beyond dispute.

Meanwhile, the American crop looks good. So far as we have noticed we are the only cotton firm who have dared to say it looks 14 millions. Others have preferred the generality of increased acreage, increased fertilizers and mule sales.

Outsiders are said to be a bigger menace than ever. India grows the world's second biggest cotton crop. And, so far as we know, there are no indications of large increases in acreag ein this country. There will of course be an increase in acreage in Sind, part of a long prepared plan to fill a shortage in inch cotton for domestic requirements.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12.59 plus 17 (11-28 a.m.)

New York October lowest 12.40 —02 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.97 plus 01

Liverpool October lowest 6.88 —08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends

Liverpool: Market irregular. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call." Market would have been better but for unfavourable rumours regarding continental spinners.

General liquidation and favourable weather followed by buying on Roosevelt's statement desiring for fair price for all commodities. Bullish.

New York: Spot house selling and hedges new crop offset by covering on better labour news and firm outside markets.

Sentiment less nervous. President confirms in favour of commodity prices stability within reasonable limits.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Decline caused by less demand for actual cotton. Decline caused by beneficial rains in texas and speculative liquidation. Weaker New York Stock market. Think decline has gone far enough for the present.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 15.

	To-day's closing.
July	12.76
October	12.58
December	12.56
January	12.58
March	12 63
Middling Spot	13.26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 15.

July	12.67
October	12.57
December	12.67
Middling Spot	13.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 15.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 5.000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 1.000 bales.

Day's exports to China and Japan Nil.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, May 15.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 11|16 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1|2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T.T. LONDON ON:—

New York 4.94.12

Paris 110.26

Berlin 12.31-1|2

Madrid 85.75 nominal

Amsterdam 8.99-9|16

Brussels 29.32-1|4

Milan 93.87

Berne 21.60-3|4

Prague 141.75.

Gold Exports

Bombay, May 15

Bar gold valued at Rs. 41,24,640 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended May 15, 1937.

The P. and O. mail steamer 'Viceroy of India,' which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried the gold with the following descriptions: gold worth Rs. 24,03,496 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,99,006 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 3,81,534 for Amsterdam via London and gold worth Rs. 10,40,604 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,97,55,52,315.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 15

Wheat	44,438 cwts.
Linseed	22,957 wts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,486 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,317 cwts.
Poppyseed	422 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,615 cwts.
Castorseed	3,239 cwts.
Rice	17,376 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,077 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,653 cwts.
Gram	8,741 cwts.
Joowar	5,928 cwts.
Maize	16 cwts.
Barley	354 cwts.
Bajree	1,344 cwts.
Indian sugar	14,507 cwts.
Coal	2,707 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 14-5-37	6602000	6789000
Receipts Yesterday 14-5-37	6000	9000
Exports to date 14-5-37	5174000	5570000
Stock at Ports 14-5-37	1500000	1734000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-5-37	1203000	1690000
Stock at Liverpool 14-5-37	930000	708000
Visible Supply 14-5-37	4242000	4627000
Quantity in sight 14-5-37	12433000	11767000
Quantity out of sight 14-5-37	11443000	10246000

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 15

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 2 0
Shipment April May	Rs. 5 0 0
Shipment June	Rs. 5 0 6
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 4 15 6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 4 15 6
Kesar	Rs. 11 0 0
Saraya	Rs. 10 10 0
Java Spot	F 5.72 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 15

Following a small rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 235 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 235/8 on short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 234/10. The tone of the market was steady. Liverpool market is closed to-day. Later on there was improved buying by local operators and prices improved to Rs. 235/4 for Broach J/A delivery. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	230	8	0
Broach J/A	236	4	0
New Broach A/M	242	0	0
Oomra May	223	0	0
Oomra July	223	12	0
New Oomra D/J	220	8	0
Bengal May	196	0	0
Bengal July	196	0	0
New Bengal D/J	184	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 15

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		202	199	196	193
Punjab		202	199	196	193
Oomra No. 3	229	226	223	220	
C P No. 1	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 2	233	230	227	224	
Broach No. 2		237	235	232	229
Punjab-Ame		245	243	240	237
Surat		296	294	291	288
Rajpipla		291	288	286	283
Navsari		306	304	301	298

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 15

Bengal Superfine	205/207
Bengal Fine	200/202
C P 1	228/31
C P 2	223/25
Arvi	223/25
Ellichpur	221/25
Berar	221/23
Khamgaon	221/23
Mulkapur	219/21
Khandesh	211/16
Jalna/Sailu	211/16
Burwah Sanavad	221/23
Mathia	189/93
Broach Fine	232/37
Punjab American	232/40
Sind N T	290/300
Punjab 289 F	305/10
Jagadia Ankleshwar	280/85
Kim-Kosamba	285/87
Surat	290/94
Navsari	302/07
Kampala	420/22

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	3 days.	This year
Khandesh		203,689
Central India	219	323,082
Barsi and Nagar	442	169,071
Hyderabad Gaorani	71	97,180
Berar	1,366	554,039
Central Provinces	44	111,965
Total Oomras	2,142	1,459,026
Dholera	1,547	99,108
N W Provinces		9,463
Rajputana	626	84,952
Sind Punjab	2,095	316,072
Broach	2,777	313,513
Coompta and Dharwar	412	44,896
Westerns Northerns	405	31,891
Cocoanada		141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	534	9,361
Persian		14
American		10,932
Egyptian and African	6,542	307,635
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	17,080	2,687,026

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 13th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	12,985	385,996
Japan and China	15,350	1,127,506
Coast Ports		27,046
Up-country by Rail		206,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,023
Total	28,335	1,783,929

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,669,946
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,504,377
Increase	165,569

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine: During the month of April 38,871 tons of ore were mined. 33,590 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,666 tons of Lead Concentrates.

8,435 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 206 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 4,416 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6,375 tons Refined Lead

526,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 764 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,842 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.2 ounces of Silver, 3.65 per cent Lead, 57.75 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 800 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,233 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 360 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 253 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-5-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 046 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees 0.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-5-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 15

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £7-0-8. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 110.25. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 1/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 7/16. India bought and business was small. The market was quiet. New York silver prices advanced 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents. Montreal silver futures were 15 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4.94 1/16. The local silver market was quiet but steady while Gold market was easy on increased selling. The tone was easy.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Vaishakh	34	6	3
Jeth	34	5	0

SILVER

Ready	52	15	0
Vaishakh	53	0	0
Jeth	53	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 15.

	To-day's price.
Spot	20-3|8
Forward	20-1|2

LONDON GOLD

London, May 15.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7|0|6 1|2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 14

May	45.05 —05
July	45.20 plus 15
September	45.30 plus 15

N. Y. Silver

New York, May 14

Spot silver prices were raised 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, May 13

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market during the past week was featureless and very quiet apart from an extension of open positions. India absorbed small offerings by China, but the market is in a rather stagnant condition. Stocks in London are estimated at six million ounces."—Reuter.

LONDON METALS

London, May 14

Copper	£	57	0 0
Spelter	£	22	5 0
Lead	£	22	15 0
Tin	£	242	15 0

Bombay Metals

London Market:—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£62-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£57-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£65-0-0
Bombay market:—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 57-0-0

Tone:—Steady.

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED

All markets in the United Kingdom will remain closed on Saturday and Monday the 17th instant.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 15

The local market was firm and steady and foreign advices were good which attracted buyers to put fresh business in the market. Undertone was good.

Linseed May	8	5	0
Linseed September	8	8	0
Wheat May	5	11	6
Wheat September	5	13	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 14

June	£14 6 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 15

Groundnuts May	Rs. 41 3 0
Groundnuts August	43 0 0
Castorseeds May	35 6 0
Castorseeds September	37 11 6
Cottonseed May	20 6 0
Cottonseed September	21 12 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 14

May	115 1/2d.
July	111 3/4d.
October	103 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 14

May	dol. 1.23 3/4
July	dol. 1.16 1/2
September	dol. 1.15 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 15

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/12
3 per cent	1951/54 101/2
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 94/7
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/9
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/8
3 per cent	U P Bonds 97
5 per cent	1939/44 105/6
5 per cent	1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 119/7
4 per cent	1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/6
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—In absence of any inquiry Securities ruled steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 15

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T I 271 3/8

Bank's selling T T 269 3/8

Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 825

Bank's buying T T 840

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HUNGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.94 14th instant

Japan London 1/2 15th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 15th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/2 15th instant

Java London 8.97 1/8 15th instant

London Paris 110.25 14th instant

London Belgium 29.33 1/2 14th instant

London Switzerland 21.60 1|4 14th instant

London Berlin 12.32 1/4 14th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 14th instant

London New York 4.93.82 14th instant

London Amsterdam 8.99 3/8 14th instant

London Italy 93.85 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Near Steady Forward.

Gold £7-0-5 1/2 13th instant

Gold £7-0-8 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 13th instant

Silver London Ready 20 7/16 14th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/2 13th instant

Silver London Forward 20 9/16 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13t. instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady

Indian Sterling Loans

London, May 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	102 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 1/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 14

Broach A/M 1937 opening 228 highest 228 1/4; lowest 227 closing 227

Broach July August opening 232 1/2; highest 233 3/4; lowest 232 1/4; closing 232 1/2

Broach A/M 1938 opening 238 1/4; highest 239 1/2; lowest 237 3/4; closing 237 3/4

Oomra May opening 218 1/4; highest 219; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 1/4

Oomra July opening 220 1/2; highest 220 1/2; lowest 219 1/2; closing 219 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 218 1/2; highest 218 1/2; lowest 217; closing 217

Bengal May opening 192 1/2; highest 192 3/4; lowest 192 1/4; closing 192 1/4

Bengal July opening 192; highest 193 1/4; lowest 192; closing 192 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 183; highest 183; lowest 181 1/2; closing 181 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-37) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-37) Rs. 11 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 31 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 15

May	268.10 plus 210
July	264.50 plus 560
August	263.00 plus 560
November	258.40 plus 440

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

Absence Of Support

OPERATORS NERVOUS AND TENDENCY EASY

BOMBAY: May 15.

The Share Bazar re-opened after the Settlement to-day and with general long liquidation in Tata Steel shares prices declined. There was a marked absence of any important support. Operators are nervous and the tendency of the market was easy.

In view of inability of small Operators to pay in full their losses, outside business will be reduced considerably. There was some forced selling in the market to-day.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,510 and after advancing to Rs. 1,540 prices declined to Rs. 1,480. Ordinary shares also after opening at Rs. 331 advanced to Rs. 334 and later declined to Rs. 327.

In other Sections there was scattered selling which weakened prices.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 15.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	877	8
100 CENTURY	185	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	275	0
100 COLABA (nil)	183	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E.D Sassoon (nil)	0-9	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
100 GOKAK	201	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	46	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	307	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	235	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	90	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 1-4) XD	241	4
100 Swan (nil)	108	2
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1300	0
1000 Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109	0
25-50 Central (As 12)	34	0
500 Imperial	1532	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	373	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100 Reserve Bank	129	8
5 Union (As 4)	8	10

CEMENTS

100 Associated	168	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	41	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	131	4
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	541	4
10 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2322	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	391	4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	300	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	30	0
100 SHAHABAD (As. 14)	511	14
70 United	165	0

INSURANCE.

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1,155	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	10
20 Mercantile	95	0
200 Oriental (125)	5,800	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	11

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	170	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,665	0
10 Ajmer (Rs. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,502	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	94	12
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	768	12

MININGS

10 SHIVRAJPUR. (As. 8)	63	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 718)	1490	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	329	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	315	0
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	171	4
200 B'bay Sate Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 16)	282	8
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	703	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	236	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	15 9
50 B TELEPHONE (Re 1-8)	115	8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	8
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 Indian I and Steel	45	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	435	0
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	610	0
100 I Radio Jrd. (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	616	8
15 Scindia	26	14
30 PREMIER CON.	94	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	24	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1510	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	298	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	82	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 15

Century (196/4) 192 186 185

Bombay Dyeing (697/8) 882 886 880 881 877

Kohinoor (313/12) 306 307 305 307

Central India (285) 276 280 276 277

New Great (240) 238 235

Simplex (93/12) 90 93 91 90/10

Swadeshi (252/8) 241 243 241 X.D.

Bundi (41/12) 41/8 40/8 41

I Cement (552/8) 542 545 540 545 542 541

Punjab (30/8) 30

Shahabad (521/4) 517 518 512 511/14

Andhra (1677/8) 1675 1665

Tata Hydro (180/10) 180 179/6

Tata Power (1522/8) 1510 1508 1515 1502 1507 1505 1502

Tram Ord (151/4) 151/14 151/4

T Steel Defd (1590) 1510 1535 1520 1535 1490 1505 1485 1497 1480 1465 1490

T Steel Ord (341) 331 330 334 332 335 327 330 328 329

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (177/8) 177/4

Bellapur (173/12) 173 171

B Steam (282/8) 278/12 282/8

B Burma (732/8) 710 712 717 702 706 703

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Water Works Com	18
Amer Power and Light Pfd	
5 per cent A	52 1/2
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	49
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric Bond Common	17
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	35
American Tel and Tel	164 1/4
Western Union Telg	57 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	57
Erie Railway	18
Great North Pfd Railway	54
New York Central Railway	44 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	56
Union Pacific Railway	144
Amr Rolling Mills	33
Delaware and Hudson	44
Firestone Rubber	34
Brazilian Traction	22
Bethelehem Steel	79
Republican Steel	33
United States Steel	95 1/2
Amr Car Foundry	52
Anaconda Copper Mining	48 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	58 3/4
Chrysler	109
General Motors	55 1/4
General Electric	50 1/2
Kelvinator	19
American Radiator	21
St Oil of N J	64
Socony	18
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	44
Sun Life of Canada	850
Amr Celenase	37
R. C. A.	9
Crucible Steel	66
National Steel	81
United S Smelting	33
Amerex	27 3/4

Market improved on reduced selling pressure and termination of the strike in Jones and Laughlin Steel works. Turnover 1¼ lac shares. U. S. Steel Corp. working 87 per cent. Carloadings up 98600 units. Standard Oil of N. J. earned dol 3.73 for the year 1936.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 14

SAK—	
May	17.86 —72
July	18.64 —61
November	18.83 —62
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.43 —61
August	16.12 —28
GIZA—	
July	18.70 —52
November	17.19 —41

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 11th May 3,843

5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	15	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1515	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	0
7 p.c Vishnu	592	8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	8
7 p.c Sholapur	80	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO.. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1937

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Anti-Act Ideology For Masses

Nariman Indicates Future Programme

POPULAR UNITED FRONT IS NEXT STEP

Down With The Act; Down With Bogus Ministry Should Be The Slogan

It is the privilege and duty of the Indian National Congress, as the only national representative organisation, to strive for this (united policy) movement as the Wafidists in Egypt and De Valera in Ireland tried for a popular united front.

There is no power on earth, including the Die-hards and Churchillites in England, that could safely resist an all-India nationalist political demand, containing the minimum all-parties agreement that would be presented for final acceptance.

K. F. Nariman

The following is an amplified summary of the presidential address delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Ratnagiri District Political Conference:

Mr. Nariman at first thanked the Reception Committee for the honour done to him by inviting him to preside over their important District Political Conference and also for giving him an opportunity of expressing his political views at the present juncture which he considered to be the most critical and acute in the political history of the country.

FOUR STAGES.

Making a brief survey of the political history of India, he referred to the four stages into which the modern political history might be divided, beginning with the birth of the Congress 50 years ago to what was known as the Tilakite period, the Surat Congress being the turning point, and the third stage being the Gandhian period beginning with the Black Rowlatt Act and the Punjab atrocities to the last stage through which the country was passing to-day, namely, the parliamentary conflict.

TILAK SCHOOL.

Addressing a gathering of Maharashtrians, as he did, he laid particular stress on the second stage, namely, the Tilakite period of politics, and impressed upon them to follow the inspiring lead given by that great national hero and study closely the activities, methods, statesmanship and virtues of Lokmanya, and derive therefrom the great moral lessons which every Indian in general, and every Maharashtrian in particular, should imbibe and follow in his political career; particularly, one great trait and characteristic of his life, which must be impressed upon the present-day Maharashtrians, the Speaker said, was his (Lok. Tilak's) unswerving loyalty and unflinching fidelity to the cause, the organisation and the party to which he belonged. Though in the beginning in a minority, faced with tremendous opposition from political opponents in the Institution, surrounded by numerous obstacles and handicaps, and met with bitter disappointments, Lokmanya had never dreamt or even thought for a moment of deserting his post or leaving the organisation to which he had pledged himself to serve throughout his life and start a separate group or party, either parallel or supplementary to the main central organisation; in spite of adverse circumstances, he stuck to his guns and carried on the struggle from within the Congress till at last he succeeded, not only in wiping out all the opposition and obstacles, but in the course of time became, as he deserved, the sole master and legitimate director, if not the dictator, of the Indian politics of the day and the rightful and acknowledge head of the Indian National Congress.

He made Poona, the Maharashtra Capital, the centre of Indian politics, the place of political pilgrimage, and Poona in the days of Lok. Tilak occupied the same pioneer place as Ahmedabad did in later days, a place of political resort for patriotic and nationally-minded Indians, and at the same time, a spot so dreaded and feared by foreigners as "The Hot Bed of Sedition and the Centre of Anti-Imperialist Activities." Unfortunately to-day, they find, as he was sure every true Maharashtrian would regret, a mighty fall from that high, exalted and glorified position, and it must be painful to many Maharashtrian stalwarts to see the followers and disciples of that great patriot and national hero engaged in, what appeared to outsiders, petty bickerings and quarrels, unworthy of the great name of Maharashtra. Every Maharashtrian to-day should imbibe the great virtues, traits and characteristics which had made the name of Lokamanya a household word in the whole country and which had left uneffaceable and unforgettable memories to be cherished and revered for centuries to come.

APPEAL TO MAHARASHTRA.

The greatest of his virtues was the entire effacement of self in the pursuit of public life and absolute absorption and merging of his individuality in the cause and the organisation to which he belonged. That was the correct attitude for every politician and patriot to adopt, because in political career, one must be prepared to pass through many pitfalls, many shocks, disappointments and at times even suffer great indignities, hardships, and injustice. These trials and tribulations, which are inevitable in public life, were real occasions to test one's loyalty and character.

Lok. Tilak always differentiated between wrongs done by individuals or even so-called leaders, howsoever high placed, and never allowed those individual acts to prejudice or harm the cause or the organisation, but unflinching as his loyalty to the Party, he was equally unsparing in his fight and attack against the individuals in the said Party. Let the Maharashtrians to-day, who might have grievances, right or wrong, against individuals, howsoever high placed, in the Congress, follow the same noble lead. Let them ventilate their grievances against the said individuals and even carry on a campaign for those personal wrongs, but there should be no justification for deserting the cause or what was worse, for starting a banner of revolt by initiating parallel parties, particularly at a most critical juncture when unity and solidarity were so essential.

GANDHIAN ERA.

The next important stage, was what had been stated above, and

(Continued on page 9 Col 1)

TWO BUSES WRECKED

28 Passengers Injured In Lahore Gujranwala Road Collision

LAHORE, May 15.

Twenty-eight persons, including members of the household staff, of the Maharaja of Faridkote and three State policemen, were injured in a collision this afternoon on the Lahore-Gujranwala Road.

It is stated that the grandmother of the Maharaja of Faridkote, was coming by car from Panjashib, where she had gone on a pilgrimage. The car was closely followed by a bus carrying members of the Maharaja's staff and some State policemen. The driver of the bus, blinded, it is thought, by the cloud of dust raised by the car in front, failed to see another bus coming from the opposite direction. The two buses met in a head on collision and were completely wrecked.

The passengers of both buses were seriously injured. The Lahore Red Cross despatched three ambulances and brought the injured to the Mayo Hospital for treatment.—A.P.

MR. KHER AT PEN

Commences Tour Of Kolaba District

PEN, May 16.

Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly accompanied by Mr. B. J. Marathey commenced his tour of the Kolaba District.

Mr. Kher addressed two largely attended meetings at Khopoli and Karjat yesterday.

Mr. Kher arrived at Pen this morning and had discussions with citizens.—A P.

M. N. ROY AT POONA

Will Deliver Three Lectures On Aspects Of Marxism

POONA: May 15.

Mr. M. N. Roy arrived here this evening to deliver three lectures on the aspects of Marxism, from to-morrow, under the auspices of the Spring Lecture Series.—United Press

COUPLE BURNT TO DEATH

Sequel To Attempt To Rescue Property From House On Fire

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Two persons perished and more than 32 houses were gutted, as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out at the village Sitauli in Fatergarh district.

It is stated that one Gokul Misan burnt some dry grass, to destroy ants in his house. Some sparks from the burnt grass flew upon the thatch which caught fire. Fanned by a strong wind, the fire spread rapidly to the neighbouring houses. Gokul and his wife who rushed into the flames to save their money, were burnt to death.

Relief is being organised by the District Magistrate. Loss is estimated at several thousand rupees.—United Press.

GOVT. THREAT TO SURAT CITY FATHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 16.

Regarding the Municipal resolution requesting the Government to sanction the appointment of a School Board Administrative officer Government refused to change the decision and informed the Municipality to suggest another one within a month and also informed that if this is not done action will be taken under Section 123 against Municipality.

Stay-in-Strike In Lahore

Insurance Co. Employees Protest Against Demand Of Security

LAHORE, May 16.

The office of an Insurance Company is witnessing the first stay-in strike in India, according to the President of the Insurance and Bank Clerks' Union, who says that a dozen employees of a company are resorting to that weapon to protest against demand of deposit of security equal to three months' pay from clerks getting less than Rs. 28 per month and recruitment of apprentihes.

The Superintendent of the Company concerned, however, says that one employee was dismissed following his refusal to proceed on tour and protesting against it, some members of the staff have struck and are refusing to work despite repeated efforts.—A. P.

GOVT. SUBSIDY FOR IRRIGATION?

Board Awaits Replies From Provincial Governments

LUCKNOW, May 15.

A new orientation in the irrigation policy is foreshadowed in a resolution of the Central Board of Irrigation, which has been received by the U. P. Government for eliciting their opinion thereon.

The resolution "inter alia" lays down that in the event of indirect revenues accruing to the Central Government, being appreciable, Government are likely to see their way to contribute towards the cost of future irrigation projects which, without such subsidy, would not be undertaken.

It is understood that the resolution was circulated to all Provincial Governments and under the proposal they would have to undertake economic surveys in order to estimate direct and indirect benefits accruing to Central and Provincial Governments from any irrigation project.

The opinion of Provincial Governments is also invited, as to whether they will be prepared to devise some means of recovering a portion of enhancement for credit to the cost of a project which has benefited proprietary lands and therefore enhanced their value.

All these various aspects of the problem are now being tackled by the Irrigation Board which is awaiting replies from the Provincial Governments before it finally decides upon any scheme.—United Press.

CONGRESS ON THEIR BRAIN!

Services Of "Madina" Editor Dispensed With

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

How the reactionary Muslims in the U. P. are trying to combat the Congress movement for mass contact is revealed by the fact that the services of Hamidul Ansari, Ghazi, Editor of the "Madina", (Bijnor), have been dispensed with recently.

Hamidul Ansari was following the progressive policy, and his attitude was frankly sympathetic towards the Congress Mass Contact Movement, and, under his editorship, "Madina" made rapid advance, in its circulation.

I understand that removal of Mr Ansari was discussed by the Conference of the Muslim leaders to-day, and resentment is expressed at the treatment meted out to such an experienced and independent-minded editor. Probably representation will be made to the proprietors of the "Madina".

It is said that the editorial control has passed now into reactionary hands, who are the supporters of the puppet Ministry, and the Muslim League.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ansari was recently hauled up for Contempt of Court before the Allahabad High Court, for writing an article in the "Madina".

'SIND MINISTERS' TEAM SPIRIT'

Out To End Communalism And Bribery

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 15.

The friends and admirers of the Ministers gave a successful "At-Home" this evening, at the Gandhi Gardens, where over 500 men were present.

Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohata who read the address on behalf of the guests, dwelt, at length with the crying needs of the Province, and urged their satisfactory solution.

Sir Ghulam Hussain, Chief Minister, replying said that the Government had already instructed the Officers to put down the "Rasai-Lapo" and chher (evils of bribery).

Mukhi Gobindram the Hindu Minister, said "we, all ministers work as one unit, and will meet with your full accord. The time had come when communal considerations have to be discarded and appealed to the members for help, by extending in every field fellow-feeling in the Province.

HOW BRITAIN & JAPAN FIGHT FOR INDIA'S COASTAL TRADE

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: May 15.

Certain misunderstandings have appeared in the press, emanating from Tokyo, as well as Simla, suggesting that the Government of India had invited the Japanese Government, to a conference in regard to the shipping controversy, in the Coastal Trade of India and that Japan had declined the invitation. I understand that the actual position is very different. In this connection, the visit of Yonezawa who is expected at Simla on Tuesday next, is considered to be significant.

Enquiries reveal that the British and the Japanese Shipping Companies who operate between India and Japan, agreed among themselves, some years ago, in regard to the number of voyages permissible to their steamers, between these two countries, on this basis of the common freight for the cargo ships. These conference companies adhered to their agreement till recently, when it was found by the British interests, that the Japanese Companies were making greater profits than the British. This was due, 'inter alia' to the fact that since the 1934 Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol, the number of the Japanese Shippers increased, who naturally favoured the Japanese ships. According to the Japanese sources, this is responsible for the demand from the British shipping interests, for a revision of the old terms, and their appeal to the Government of India to intervene.

I understand that there was, recently, another conference at Calcutta, between the Japanese and the British interests but no amicable agreement could be reached.

So far as I am able to gather, there was no question of a conference between the Indian and the Japanese Governments, but it is possible that the Government of India may have under contemplation, a proposal to call a meeting on conference lines, in order to settle the conflicting claims.

It appears that the Japanese Consul-General has already submitted his point of view to the Government of India, claiming that the Japanese ships have adhered to the Conference terms and there was no case for revision.

Surprise For Covernors!

'Interim' Ministers Will Arrange Conference With Congress Leaders?

(From Our Correspondent)

According to our Simla Correspondent, the "Interim" Ministers instead of waiting for the Governors to take the initiative in inviting the Congress Leaders to have a conference with them on the present political situation, will themselves get into touch with the Leaders of the majority Partie and arrange an early conference with Governors.

SIMLA, May 15.

Some political significance is attached here to the speech made by Lord Brabourne, at Bombay, which appeared in this morning's papers.

The question which immediately arises is: Will the Governors renew the invitation to the Congress Leaders, and summon, forthwith, a meeting of the legislatures?

I learn from reliable information gathered from unofficial sources that the Governors have not been indifferent to the recent developments, and are only awaiting orders from above, to take the next step.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

In this connection, I have heard two interesting suggestions made in political circles. The one is that the interim Ministers, instead of waiting for the Governors to take initiative, should themselves get into immediate touch with the Congress Leaders and arrange for an early conference with the Governors, if they are really true to their professions.

The second suggestion is that the Viceroy who, since the Dadabhoi Dinner, has maintained unbroken silence, should now come forward with a public statement, clarifying the position and giving the necessary assurances, which would remove the fears and apprehensions.

It is clear from Lord Brabourne's speech, that he recognises as "genuine", the apprehensions felt by the Congress, as to the attitude of the Governors towards the ministries, and their programmes.

He says: "The special responsibilities placed on the Governors by the Parliament, to deal with the matters on which, it was hoped, that no conflict would arise between the Governor and his Ministers." He goes on to give an assurance that he is prepared to do everything in his power to avoid a situation occurring, in which a conflict of opinion would arise in the sphere of the special responsibilities.

ONLY COURSE

This is regarded in some circles, as in a way, some improvement upon the position previously taken by Lord Brabourne himself, but, it, as the Bombay Governor hopes, discussions last, few have led to clearer understanding of the constitutional position and the relations between the Governor and the Ministers and, if he is genuinely anxious to remove the genuine apprehensions, it is felt that his only course is to invite the Congress Leaders, again, and discuss the position, in the light of the recent discussions.

WILL CONGRESS MAKE UP ITS MIND?

"C. & M. Gazette" On Bombay Governor's Assurance

LAHORE, May 16.

Commenting upon Lord Brabourne's Belgaum speech the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

"Congress has now no argument left to support its dog-in-the-manger policy. His Excellency has most ably supplemented Lord Zetlands assurance that there is no reasonable ground for apprehension on the part of Congress Ministers that Governors would subject the ministers to delibrate policy of pinpricks. The Congress at least in Bombay should now make up its mind whether it is to work as sane political organisation or cling tenaciously to what Acharya Kripalani in his rerent Allahabad statement describes as fundamental policy of Congress, namely, the Wrecking of the Constitution."

"Most Modest Assurance"

The "Tribune" says:—Lord Brabourne's words of assurance can mean much or little. If they mean much, it is strange that His Excellency still pleads inability to give to the majority party most modest assurance they asked for. If on the other hand, his words do not mean substantially what the Congress asks for, then in the words of Dr. Berridale Keith they are valueless. Neither understanding nor sympathy as Lord Morley once said can ever be a substitute for policy.—A. P.

FOR CONGRESS WORK IN ORISSA

Plans For Forming Permanent Volunteer Corps

CUTTACK: (By Mail).

With the object of carrying the message of the Congress to the villages, it is understood that Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, proposes to establish a permanent corps of Congress volunteers. The scheme was discussed with Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and is understood to have met with their approval.

The scheme would cost Rs. 10,000 and it is proposed to inaugurate the fund at the coming Provincial Political Conference at Jajpur on May 22 under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj.—A. P.

MAIL ROBBERY ECHO

Two Persons Arrested

PATNA. (By Mail)

In connection with a minor mail robbery involving a sum of about Rs. 100, which occurred in Dinapure subdivision on May 7, when a mail peon carrying mail bags was waylaid and robbed by some persons, the police have effected two arrests.—A. P

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.